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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE,

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

1. The peculiar characteristic of Mysore consists in its being essentially a Native State, in which, though under the administration of British Officers, Native usage, institutions, and agency have been hitherto, as far as possible, adhered to.

Former system of administration in Mysore.

2. In pursuance of this principle, viz., that the elements of a Native administration should be maintained in their integrity, and no radical changes permitted in the system inaugurated on our assumption of the Government of the country and carried on with success for nearly 30 years, every change in the Mysore administration which seemed to carry with it the spirit of innovation was introduced tentatively and with extreme care, the object being always to carry the people with the Government in any reforms. The European Officers were few in number, great latitude of authority being exercised by the Superintendents of Divisions, aided by one, or, at the most, two Assistants without any recognized or defined powers, and the check over the details of administration being, therefore, necessarily incomplete.

Changes rendered necessary by the progress of the Province.

3. Under this system the true interests of the Province, as is well known, materially advanced; but as years passed on, and population and revenue increased, serious inconvenience arose, and it became evident that the Executive Officers, already over-burdened with multifarious duties, could not undertake the additional labor which would be entailed on them by the necessity of a revision of the working of the different Departments, and the introduction of a more regular system in every branch of the administration. In fact, it became apparent that a Territory yielding an annual revenue of a crore of Rupees could not be efficiently administered with the same agency as that which was instituted when the revenue was not much more than one-half, and hence the year 1862-63 has been specially marked by a gradual re-organization and an extension of the agency for conducting the administration recommended to the notice of Government in June and sanctioned on the 18th September.

Former territorial distribution of Mysore and Establishment of the Commissionership.

4. The former Establishment of the Commissionership of Mysore consisted of—

1*st*.—The Commissioner's Staff at Head Quarters.

2*nd*.—Five Superintendents, one posted to each of the four Divisions of the Mysore Territory—Bangalore, Chitaldroog, Ashtagram and Nugur,—and one to the Province of Coorg.

3rd.—Three Assistants and ten Junior Assistants to the Superintendents of Divisions.

4th.—The Court of the Huzoor Adawlut, (consisting of three Judges), originally intended as a superior Court for the adjudication of cases in which either the Maha Rajah of Mysore personally, or his immediate retainers, were concerned; but of late years disposing only of appeals from the Principal Sudder Moonsiffs and Moonsiffs, of whom there were 10 in the different Districts.

Revised distribution and agency.

5. The Commission has now been re-organized on the following plan :—Mysore and Coorg have been distributed into three Divisions, sub-divided into nine Districts, the Territory of Coorg included,* as below.

A Department of Audit and Account has been newly instituted at Head Quarters.

The Court of Huzoor Adawlut and the Moonsiffs' Courts have been abolished, a body of Native Assistants, analogous to the class of Extra Assistants in our own Non-Regulation Provinces, has been introduced, and a Small Cause Court established in the Cantonment of Bangalore.

No material changes have taken place in the designation of the Officers employed in the revised Commission, the names of Commissioner of Mysore and Superintendents of Divisions being retained, while the subordinates of the latter Officers are entitled Deputy Superintendents of Districts, or Assistants, as the case may be.

The former vast Divisions, averaging 7,000 square miles, have thus been broken up into two, each with a supervising Officer and an Assistant, European or Native, according to circumstances ; three such Districts being placed under the superintendence of a Divisional Officer, and Coorg being comprised in one of the Divisions.

Powers of Officers.

6. The orders of Government have conferred upon the Superintendents the Civil and Criminal powers exercised by a Commissioner and Superintendent in Non-Regulation Provinces.

7. The Deputy Superintendents are empowered to adjudicate Civil suits up to any amount, appeals lying to the Court of the Superintendents ; and in Criminal matters are vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

8. The powers of the Assistants, European and Native, are dependent on the standard of examination passed by them under Rules on the subject prescribed by Government.

Formal introduction of the new system.

9. The necessary arrangements for giving effect to the orders of Government having been made, the Officers assumed charge of their respective Divisions and Districts, and on the 25th November a Proclamation was issued notifying the future Executive Divisions of the Province with

* Under orders subsequently received, the District of Coorg has been kept separate from Mysore.

the Districts and Talooks attached to each as shewn below, and intimating the abolition of the Huzoor Adawlut Court, as also those of the respective Principal Sudder Moonsiffs and Moonsiffs.

Nundydroog Division.			Nuggur Division.			Ashtagram Division.		
Bangalore District.	Colar District.	Toomkoor District.	Shimogah District.	Cudoor District.	Chitaldroog District.	Mysore District.	Hassan District.	Coorg District.
Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.	Talooks.
1. Bangalore.	Colar ...	Toomkoor ...	Shimogah ...	Cudoor ...	Chitaldroog.	Mysore ...	Hassan ...	Mercara.
2. Ooscottah.	Baltmunglum.	Kortigiri ...	Choungiri ...	Turikéré.	Davengiri ...	Periapatam.	Maharajdroog.	Nunjerajpatam.
3. Davenhully.	Srinivaspore.	Mudgiri ...	Hunnalli ...	Lakhowalli	Kankopa ...	Heggudavankotta.	Munjerabad.	Pullimacknaad.
4. Doda Ballapore.	Moolwagul ...	Coonghul ...	Kurihur ...	Cuppa ...	Mosleslmooroo.	Goondulpett.	Arkulgoode.	Yeldamikneda.
5. Nellamunglum.	Goonnaikpellium ...	Cudub ...	Shikarpore.	Wastara...	Doderi ...	Chamrajnugur.	Nursipoor ...	Kugatanad.
6. Closepett.	Goribodnoor.	Toorvakeri...	Anantpore...	Chikmooglour.	Hôrisur ...	Nunjingode.	Attoopa ...	Yelooavirashenul.
7. Chennagatam.	Goodibunda.	Chickkanaekeshally.	Soorub ...	Sacrapatam	Seera ...	Mysore Ashtagram.	Nagmunglum.	
8. Kankanhalli.	Ambajidroog	Hosrulli ...	Sagur ...	Banawar...	Boodihal ...	Putten Ashtagram.	Kikéri.	
9. Anikul ...	Sidlaghut ...	Hoolkourdroog.	Nagur ...	...	Hosdroog ...	Tulkad ...	Chenrayapatam.	
10. Magree ...	Chota Ballapore.	...	Kenlidroog.	...	Poughur ...	Mulawulli ...	Harnhulli.	
11. Kingery...	Maloor ...	...	...	...	...	Mundium ...	Balloor.	
12. Hoosgoor.	...	...	...	...	...	Madoor.		
13. Yellahunka.	...	...	...	...	...	Yedatora.		

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS.

HEAD QUARTERS BANGALORE.

Commissioner.

Secretary.
Military Assistant.
Acting Auditor and Accountant.

Director of Public Instruction.
Deputy Inspector.

Surgeon Major.

Judicial Commissioner.

Small Cause Court.

1st Judge. | 2nd Judge.

Cantonment Police.

Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS.

NUNDIDROOG DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Bangalore.

Superintendent.

BANGALORE DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Bangalore.*	Deputy Supdt. 1 European Asst. 2 Probationary Assts. 2 Native Assts.
COLAR DISTRICT. *Temporary Head Quarters, Colar.*	Deputy Supdt. Native Asst.
TOOMKOOR DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Toomkoor.*	Deputy Supdt. 1 European Asst. 1 Native Asst.

ASHTAGRAM DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Mysore.

Superintendent,

In charge Palace duties.

Durbar Surgeon.

MYSORE DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Mysore.*	Deputy Supdt. 1 European Asst. 1 Probationary Asst. 2 Native Assts.
HASSAN DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Hassan.*	Deputy Supdt. 2 Native Assts.
COORG DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Mercara.*	Deputy Supdt.

NUGUR DIVISION.

Head Quarters, Shimoga.

Superintendent.

Medical Officer.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Shimoga.*	Deputy Superintendent. 2 European Assistants. 2 Native Assistants.
CHITULDROOG DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Chituldroog.*	Deputy Superintendent. Native Assistant.
CUDOOR DISTRICT. *Head Quarters, Chickmooglour.*	Deputy Superintendent. 2 Native Assistants.

10. These measures have been noticed in detail, as the territorial transfers and changes of jurisdiction involved in them, coupled with the revision of subordinate Establishments, the introduction of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and the modern financial system of Budget and Account, have necessarily affected every public Department, rendering the disposal of Civil and Criminal business and the compilation of the Annual Returns of the year under report a matter of no ordinary difficulty.

SECTION I.—JUDICIAL.

The year under review an exceptional one.

11. In the Judicial Department the past year must, for these reasons, be considered as entirely exceptional.

12. The number, constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts have been altered, the traditionary practice by which their operations were in a great measure regulated has been abrogated or materially affected by the introduction, from the commencement of the present calendar year, of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and the

new system has necessitated an immediate and complete change in all Judicial Forms and Returns.

Number of Courts.

13. At the commencement of the past official year the number of Courts for the transaction of Judicial business in Mysore amounted to 103, and was as follows:—

Judicial Commissioner	1
Huzoor Adawlut	1
Superintendents aided by their Assistants	4
Principal Sudder Moonsiffs	6
District Moonsiffs	4
Town Moonsiffs	2
Sudder Ameens	2
Amildars	83
Total ...	103

14. The Criminal Courts consisted of the above, with the addition of the Court of the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

15. Under the present constitution of the Mysore administration, the following Officers hold Courts, either of original or appellate jurisdiction, in Civil and Criminal matters:—

1 Judicial Commissioner.
3 Superintendents of Divisions.
8 Deputy Superintendents of Districts.
2 Judges of the Small Cause Court, one European and one Native.
10 Assistant Superintendents, Europeans, of whom one is employed as Superintendent of Police in the Bangalore Cantonment, and three are Probationary.
15 Assistant Superintendents, Natives.
86 Amildars of Talooks.

Total ... 125

16. Of the above, however, the Judges of the Small Cause Court do not take any part in the Criminal, and the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore Cantonment, takes no part in the Civil work of the Province.

Compilation of Annual Returns.

17. It has been found impossible in preparing the Statistical Returns, especially those of the Civil Department, to adhere either to the present or past territorial distribution of jurisdiction, and it has been therefore considered advisable to embody the whole of the statistics into a system of Annual Returns, which show in a simple and comprehensive form the total amount of work performed in the aggregate during the whole year by the different classes of Courts throughout the Province.

18. In the preparation of the Annual Criminal Returns, however, an attempt has been made, with tolerable success, to recast the information procurable from the monthly Statements, and to submit the whole of the statistical data of the Criminal Administration, in accordance with the present territorial distribution, which must, therefore, be presumed to have taken place from the commencement of the official year, and not merely from the date on which the re-organization actually took effect.

19. These Returns are given in full: Appendices A, B, C, D, and E.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

1.—Original Suits.

Number of Suits filed, Appendix A., Table No. 1.

20. The total number of suits filed during the past year, 1862-63, amounted to 19,129, shewing an increase of 2,857 over the institutions of the preceding year. Including the 947 suits remaining undecided at the close of the previous official year, there was an aggregate of 20,076 suits under disposal during the year, or 18·7 per cent. more than in the previous year. The number decided during the period under review amounted to 18,667, or 2,694 more than in the previous, shewing an increase of 16·9 per cent. in the decisions; but notwithstanding this enhanced out-turn of work, the balance of cases remaining undecided at the end of the year was left at 1,409 as against 947 of the year preceding.

21. This, comparatively speaking, somewhat unfavorable result, was, of course, mainly due to the great increase in the number of suits filed, which amounted to 2,857 or 17·6 per cent. over the institutions of the previous year, but must also in some measure be attributed to the several disturbing causes to which allusion has been made.

Causes of increase.

22. Independently of the general causes usually assigned for an increase of litigation, the introduction of Stamp Paper in November 1862, in supercession of fees chargeable at the end of a suit, led to a large accession of new suits being filed in the Courts during the few months which intervened between the promulgation of the Stamp Rules and the date on which they actually came into force.

Nature of suits, Appendix A., Table No. 2.

23. The large increase in the number of suits filed in the last year was solely in claims relating to personal property, debts, loans and other personal suits. The total increase in the above suits amounted to 3,010; but from the aggregate the decrease of 109 in suits relating to landed property and of 44 in other suits of a miscellaneous nature having been deducted, there is a net increase of 2,857 in the total number of suits filed during the year as compared with the institutions of the previous year.

Value, Appendix A., Table No. 3.

24. The aggregate value of the suits litigated during the past and preceding years was Rupees 17,44,261-6-2½ and Rupees 20,69,345-7-2 respectively, the average value of each suit in the past year being Rupees 108-2-10, while in the former it amounted to Rupees 107-3-1.

25. The average duration of each original suit during the past year was 75·1 days, while in the preceding year it amounted only to 59·4 days. This is an unfavorable result, but is mainly attributable to all the causes previously detailed, and which undoubtedly tended in a very great degree to retard and impede the administration of Civil Justice during the past year.

Duration, Appendix A., Table No. 4.

26. The percentage of Decrees passed during the last year in favor of Plaintiffs to the total number is 76·6, being 3 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

Percentage in favor of Plaintiffs.

27. The number of suits remaining undecided at the end of the year, according to the length of standing on the file, as contrasted with the preceding years, shows also an unfavorable result.

Number of suits undecided, Appendix A., Table No. 5.

28. The Returns hitherto submitted do not admit of a comparison of the relative costs and value of suits, but this omission will be supplied in future Reports.

2.—Appeal Cases.

29. The past year contrasts, on the whole, favorably with the previous one, inasmuch as the percentage of cases appealed to the total number decided is less, as well as the percentage of reversals of the original decrees appealed from to the whole number. The decrease is apparent, equally when the comparison is made with reference to the result of appeals from the decisions of the Amildars, and with regard to the result of the appeals from decisions passed by the superior Courts. It will, however, be seen that, as in the case of original suits, there were a greater number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the past year under review than at the close of the preceding year, which must be accounted for in the same way.

Percentage of appeals to original decisions, Appendix A., Table No. 6.

30. When the large amount of original work disposed of by the Courts in general is taken into consideration, and when the great labor and difficulties (which mainly fell upon the Appellate Authorities during the re-organization of Establishments,) are taken fully into account, the Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that there has been no lack of zeal or activity in regard to the disposal of suits by the Officers concerned. The average duration of the appeal cases disposed of during the two years, and the period for which the number of appeals which remained undisposed of at the end of the past year, in comparison with similar results for the preceding year, are given in Tables Nos. 7 and 8. The former is favorable, while the latter shows a decidedly unfavorable result.

Duration of appeal cases, Appendix A., Tables Nos. 7 and 8.

31. In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 195 appeals filed during the year, which added to 8, the number pending at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate of 203. Of these 197 appeals were disposed of during the period under review, leaving a balance of 6 cases undecided at the close of the year, none of which were of long standing; and of these 4 were disposed of within a few days after the close of the year.

Appeals to Judicial Commissioner.

32. The number of applications for execution of decrees which remained undisposed of at the end of the year preceding that under review was 1,069, while 7,222 applications were preferred during the latter, making an aggregate of 8,291. The whole of these have been disposed of during the year with the exception of 1,421 cases, which can hardly be deemed unsatisfactory, as there is scarcely any part of the Civil work practically so difficult and laborious as the execution of decrees.

Execution of Decrees Appendix A., Table No. 9.

33. As has been already stated, the system of fees has been abolished from the 1st of last November, and with it has also ceased, as a rule, its concomitant system of imposing fines under certain circumstances in Civil suits. In lieu of the former system, which entailed an ever increasing balance of fees, which, imposed as they were after the decision of suits both by the original and appellate Courts, were found very difficult to realize, and proved, not unfrequently, perfectly irrecoverable, it has, under the revised Stamp Rules, been made incumbent upon litigants, except in the case of pauper suitors, to pay, as in Her Majesty's Territories, an institution fee in the shape of a Stamp paper, on which the plaint is written, and which is of value corresponding with the sum claimed. This new system will, of course, entirely do away with the necessity of imposing and collecting fees, and it is hoped that the accounts under this head may be closed before very long, as the greater part of the outstanding balance can never be realized. The Comparative Statements, &c., are given in Appendix A., Table No. 10.

Fees and Fines Appendix A., Table No. 10.

34. The Return of Civil Debtors shows an improvement, both as regards their number and the period of their incarceration. Throughout the Province 34 individuals only were confined in the Civil Jails, which, with 7 remaining in confinement at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate of 41 under custody. Of these 7 only remained in Jail at the end of the year none of whom suffered imprisonment for more than 5 months, whereas in the preceding year the period of imprisonment extended in some cases even to 9 months. The great majority of the Civil debtors during the past year were discharged within two months, while 10 of them only remained in Jail for terms varying between 2 and 5 months. There was formerly no limitation recognized by the Courts in Mysore as to the period of incarceration for Civil debtors, but the Rules prescribed in Section 278 of the Civil Procedure Act No. VIII. of 1859, which impose a very salutary limitation of the term for which Civil debtors can be rendered liable to duress, have now been adopted.

Appendix A., Table No. 11.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. The general system upon which the Criminal Returns for the past year have been framed has been before explained, but it will be advisable to add that although the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were nominally introduced from the 1st of January 1863, and remained in force until the close of the official year, it has been found necessary, in the returns, to retain the same method of classification and nomenclature of offences which was previously in force in Mysore, as it was found impracticable to frame the returns for the whole year in any other form than that which has hitherto

appeared in all the Annual Statements which have from time to time been submitted to the Supreme Government.

Classification of offences, Appendix B., Table No. 2.

36. The several Criminal offences range under one or other of the following four general heads :—

I.—Offences against person.
II.—Offences against property.
III.—Miscellaneous offences.
IV.—Petty offences.

In the first Class, besides murder with or without robbery, manslaughter, and other crimes properly coming under that head, the crimes of gang and highway robberies, although coming equally under the category of offences against property, are included. Under the 3rd Class are comprised the crimes of perjury, forgery, bribery, and the like.

No. of cases and prisoners, Appendix B., Table No. 1.

37. There was a net increase of 491 cases, and of 1,871 prisoners in the number apprehended during the year, for disposal by the several Courts in the Province; and in the number actually disposed of, inclusive of those which remained at the close of the preceding year, there was a marked increase of 616 cases decided, and of 2,271 prisoners acquitted or convicted, over the operations of the preceding year. The whole number of cases disposed of in 1861-62 being 15,104, and in 1862-63 15,720, and of prisoners in the former year being 30,256, and in the latter 32,527. The balance at the end of the past official year was greater than in the preceding year by 47 cases and 55 prisoners, but this increase must be considered as affording no unfavorable result, and as reflecting no discredit on the Courts, when the actual amount of work performed by them during the year, greatly in excess as it was over the work of the preceding year, is taken into consideration.

Percentage of convictions, Appendix B., Table No. 3.

38. The percentage of prisoners convicted to the total number of prisoners disposed of was 63·4 in the past year, being nearly four per cent. below that of the preceding year, when it was 67·1. This result has probably arisen in some measure from the introduction of the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes during the last quarter of the year, as there is no doubt that their provisions were not very readily understood and acted up to in the first instance, and that from the want of a thorough knowledge of the new Criminal Law and Procedure on the part of the subordinate Magisterial Courts many of the prisoners under trial owe their discharge and acquittal.

Appendix B., Table No. 4.

Nature of crime, Appendix B., Tables Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

39. There has been a decrease during the past year of the crimes classified as offences against property, but the number of cases and persons under trial for the graver offences against the person has increased, for which no solution which would be considered satisfactory can be offered.

Punishments, Appendix B., Table No. 5.

40. The details of the punishments inflicted during the past year require no special remark further than that the primitive punishment formerly resorted to in the case of vagrants and individuals

belonging to the predatory tribes, styled "banishing the jurisdiction," has been discontinued.

Prisoners confined pending trial, Appendix B., Table No. 6.

41. The average period during which each prisoner was either in confinement, or on bail pending trial, *i. e.* previous to conviction or acquittal by the Courts, has been 5·1 days during the past year, a result which is almost identical with the year before.

Number for disposal, Appendix B., Table No. 7.

42. The total number of prisoners remaining for disposal at the close of the year under report was slightly greater than in the preceding year, but the details of the duration of their confinement under trial are certainly much more favorable and satisfactory than those of the preceding year, viz., 1862-63.

43. The average number of prisoners implicated, convicted and acquitted in each case disposed of in the last year was respectively 2·07, 1·3 and ·77 as against 2·, 1·34 and ·66 severally of the year before last.

Ratio of crime to population.

44. The Population Returns of the Province are of the same uncertain character as elsewhere, and no calculation has been made of the ratio of crime to population based on the returns of this year.

45. If the population be assumed to have been stationary since 1861-62, the returns show, one Criminal trial for each 248·36 individuals, one accused prisoner for every 119·89, and one convicted prisoner for every 189·15.

Value of property stolen, Appendix B., Table No. 8.

46. The aggregate value of property stolen during 1862-63 was Rupees 75,076-0-6 as against Rupees 68,794-9-5 in 1861-62, and the aggregate value of property recovered was Rupees 25,498-8-0 in the past year as against Rupees 34,944-7-2 in the previous year. The average value of property alleged to have been lost in each case affecting property was Rupees 27-0-2 in the past year, and Rupees 24-4-0 in the preceding one, while the average value of property recovered by each case was Rupees 9-6-0 in the former year and Rupees 12-5-0 in the latter. Much reliance, however, can never be placed on these pecuniary statistics, which are apt to be disturbed by miscalculations and gross exaggerations on the part of the complainants, by a few heavy and exceptional robberies, or by any very lucky seizures or recoveries of property in either year, and they can never be looked upon as affording safe criteria for comparison or for consideration in judging the character of the criminal administration during any particular period. In the present year the returns of the Nugur Division have been materially affected by one robbery alone, which occurred two days before the close of the year, in which property valued at Rupees 19,544 was alleged to be stolen, and so included in the amount of property stolen during the year.

Fines levied, Appendix B., Table No. 9.

47. Fines were levied in 10,521 cases during 1862-63 as against 9,672 cases in 1861-62. The amount actually realized during the past year was Rupees 28,545-6-6 as against Rupees 20,894-3-7 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rupees 7,651-2-11 in the amount paid into the Treasuries of the Local Government. The amount of fines imposed averaged, on the number of cases in which this sort of punishment was inflicted

Rupees 2-11-5 in the year under report, and Rupees 2-2-7 in the one preceding, while the average on the number of prisoners concerned and punished was Rupees 1-11-3 and Rupees 1-4-0 respectively.

Sessions Cases.

48. There were 45 Sessions cases committed to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the past year. These, with 8 cases remaining undecided at the close of the previous year, made a total of 53 Sessions cases, which, under the former criminal procedure, were before that Court for disposal during the year. Of these 52 cases were disposed of before the close of the year, one only remaining on the file; this case, however, had also been disposed of, as far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court was concerned, sentence of death having been recorded against the prisoner, and the proceedings forwarded for approval to the Commissioner, whose final orders, in confirmation, were passed on the 28th May 1863.

49. The Superintendents of Divisions having been vested with the powers of Sessions Judges since November last, the number of Sessions cases actually disposed of in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, during the year under report, has been less than in the former one. Under the provisions of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, the Judicial Commissioner is vested with the powers of the Sudder Court. Sessions cases, in which sentence of death has been passed on the prisoners, are forwarded for confirmation to his Court, which is one of final reference, of revision and of appeal in all Judicial proceedings.

PART III.—POLICE.

No regular Police in Mysore.

50. Except in the Cantonment of Bangalore, a regularly organized Police Force was unknown in Mysore. From the Amildar, the recognized Head of Police in the Talook, down to the lowest Talook Peon, the officials have been hitherto employed promiscuously as Police in serving Judicial processes, in supplying the wants of travellers, and in Revenue duties of all kinds.

51. The Police, which was founded on the remains of the old Cundachar or armed militia of the country, and closely identified with the agricultural population, have always been strictly localized, and as the men were rarely removed from the vicinity of their own village, and under mere nominal supervision, they were, as a necessary consequence, entirely devoid of discipline and training.

Changes effected during the year.

52. During the past year it was not found practicable to introduce any great changes into the constitution of the Force until the other numerous alterations of system had been fairly inaugurated; but considerable steps have been taken in advance by effecting reductions in their numbers and increasing the rates of pay. The most inefficient men having thus been got rid of, the character of the Force has been improved, and it is now possible for the men to live on their pay, which was clearly not the case when the average rate of a Peon's pay was Rupees 3 per month.

53. The Police generally are now confined to their legitimate duties; a separation having been made between the Revenue and Police peons. The Bangalore Cantonment

Police has been improved, and is now in a very satisfactory state, and special Police Establishments have been formed for the Pettah or Town of Bangalore, and for Mysore, Toomkoor, and Shimoga, instead of the former system of detaching men in rotation from the Talooks, or from a separate Establishment attached to the Division Head Quarters.

54. A complete and systematic re-organization of the Police, however, remains to be carried out, and is at present engaging the attention of the Superintendents.

55. The inefficiency and want of education in the superior grades will probably be found to be one of the greatest difficulties in carrying out a systematic reform of the Police in Mysore.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Number of Prisoners in confinement, Appendix C., Table No. 1.

56. There were, at the end of the past year, 1,529 prisoners in confinement in the several Jails of the Province; of whom 1,419 were undergoing their respective terms of imprisonment, the remainder being under trial.

57. During the year there were altogether 3,709 prisoners admitted, which, added to the 1,666 remaining in Jail at the close of the preceding year, makes an aggregate of 5,375 prisoners under confinement during the year.

Employment.

58. As almost all were employed in road gangs and on out-door labor, the money value of the work performed cannot be estimated with any approach to accuracy. The most important work executed has been effected by the Bangalore prisoners, and consists in filling in the ditch and levelling the ramparts of the Pettah of Bangalore.

Mortality, Appendix C., Table No. 2.

59. The mortality among the prisoners, especially in the Mysore or Ashtagram and in the Shimoga or Nugur Jails, has been very heavy. In the former Jail no less than 32 prisoners died within a few days from a sudden outbreak of Cholera, at a time when the ravages made by the disease were proportionately heavy in the Town and immediate neighbourhood of Mysore. The prisoners were promptly removed from the Jail into camp, at some distance from the Town; a measure which proved of the greatest advantage, and immediately arrested the further progress of the disease.

60. The Shimoga Jail has long been notoriously unhealthy, and it is in consequence of its character in this respect, which is supposed to arise from local and irremediable causes, that a new Jail has been sanctioned and ordered to be constructed in a more salubrious locality.

61. The average mortality in the Jails of the Nundidroog Division to the number of convicts under confinement amounted to about one per cent., but the average mortality in all the Jails to admissions reached 2·07.

Charges.

62. The accounts hitherto kept do not admit of an exact and reliable calculation of the cost of each prisoner, including guards and all contingencies; but this will be ascertained and brought into comparison with the results of the present year at its close.

63. The Returns submitted show, however, that the charges have been high, resulting, in a great measure, from the cost of Guards and Establishments maintained for several separate Jails, which will be absorbed on the completion of the Bangalore Central Jail.

64. At present there are no less than three small Jails at Bangalore, each of which has an expensive guard, permanent and contingent, and a fixed Establishment of Jailors, &c. The consequence is, the charges on these particular heads are very heavy, and tend materially to augment the average cost of each prisoner. In the same manner, during the construction of the new Jail at Shimoga, a much larger guard is required for the due custody of the prisoners in the old, sickly, and wretchedly constructed Jail in which the prisoners are at present confined, than will be hereafter required. There have been other incidental charges, connected with guarding and subsisting certain outlying gangs of prisoners, which have helped to augment the general charges on account of Jail management during the past year; but these have now been removed.

Jail management and discipline.

65. The subject of Jail management has received much attention during the past year, but a good deal still remains to be done before the general arrangements, organization, and discipline of the Mysore Jails can be deemed to have been placed on an altogether satisfactory and efficient footing.

66. A new scale of Jail dietary framed by Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Surgeon to the Commission, has, after full and complete consideration of the views of all the Superintendents in the matter, and after an experimental trial in two or three of the Jails, been promulgated for general adoption in all the Jails of the Province.

67. A system formerly prevailed in the Mysore Jails of supplementing each prisoner's daily allowance of Ragee grain with a money allowance of a few pie per diem, to enable them to buy firewood, vegetables, tobacco and other luxuries. This arrangement, so pernicious and destructive of discipline, has been entirely put a stop to.

68. Circular instructions on many important points, connected with Jail discipline, and with the dietary and clothing of prisoners, have been issued, and copies of Dr. Hathaway's Punjab Jail Manual have been furnished to all the Superintendents and District Officers who have been directed to look upon the general Rules and principles of Jail management therein inculcated as an authoritative guide for their adoption in all matters connected with the internal economy and discipline of the Jails under their charge.

GENERAL REMARKS.

69. The year 1862-63 has been emphatically one of transition. Mysore had reached a point beyond which it was neither desirable nor practicable that the Judicial administration should be continued on the primitive system instituted in 1835, and it may be well to glance at the inconveniences which the late changes are designed to remedy.

70. The Courts of Original Civil Jurisdiction were presided over by Officers too under-paid to secure tolerable integrity. The bulk of the appeals lay to the

Moonsiffs' Courts, and ultimately to that of the Huzoor Adawlut, the efficiency of which depended on the character of the Judges for the time being. The procedure was cumbrous and dilatory, much devolving on unchecked petty subordinates, and the Judicial Officers were entirely untrained.

71. In criminal matters great irregularity prevailed in all preliminary enquiries, and offences were so vaguely defined that no conclusions could be formed from the Returns of the nature of offence committed.

72. In both Departments, Officers of all grades were hampered by the Punchayat system, under which the finding of a few illiterate and often corrupt individuals too often formed the basis of the Court's decision, a practice which, from the repeated and flagrant violation of justice it entailed, had fallen into deserved contempt.

73. The pressure of their multifarious duties rarely admitted of the European Officers trying even important cases themselves; and this, added to the circumstances abovementioned, rendered their control over the proceedings of the Courts very superficial.

74. The pay of the Amildars has now been raised, by which the services of more efficient and trustworthy men will be obtained. The Moonsiffs and Judges of the Huzoor Adawlut are represented by the class of Native Assistants on liberal and progressive salaries, and whose promotion depends on departmental examination tests. A complete but simple Code of Rules for the guidance of Amildars, in the decision of Civil suits, compiled partly from the Punjab Rules and partly from the provisions of Act VIII. of 1859, has been drawn up. It has been carefully translated into Canarese, and is being printed for distribution to the Taluk Courts. The Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure define offences, give the measure of punishment, and regulate the procedure, without entirely excluding the co-operation of Juries.

75. The reduction in the size of Districts admits of the European Officers assuming their legitimate duties of trying cases themselves as Magistrates and Judges, and of their exercising a strict control over the proceedings of the subordinate Courts.

76. The system of Registers and Returns has been revised, and, when perfected, will ensure greater despatch in the disposal of Judicial business of every description.

77. As regards the results, little can be inferred from the limited experience of the last few months. The introduction of any entirely new system, however perfect in theory and advantageous in practice it may afterwards prove, cannot but be attended, at the outset, with much difficulty, and it would be unreasonable and futile to expect that any such fundamental changes in the Law and Judicial system, as those lately effected, could be suddenly and simultaneously inaugurated without causing a certain amount of confusion and temporary suspension of the harmonious and satisfactory working of the administration.

78. The translation of the Codes has been found a difficult matter. They cannot be understood and intelligently administered without study and practice, and, in the opinion of the most experienced Officers, some time must elapse before the working is satisfactory. Many of the older officials are averse to any change in the system under

which they have been brought up, and the minds of all have been, more or less, unsettled during the year, partly in consequence of the revision of the administration, and partly from political causes.

79. At the same time the Judicial Commissioner reports a marked improvement in the preparation of cases. The District Officers represent their subordinates as generally ambitious of reputation under the stimulus of improved prospects, and, on the whole, it is confidently believed that a sound foundation has been laid for the progress of an improved Judicial system.

80. The Small Cause Court in Bangalore, which was instituted on the 1st January 1863, in supersession of the former Cantonment Police Sudder Moonsiff's Court, has been very satisfactory, the ability of the Judges and the prompt despatch of business having secured the confidence of the public, and rendered the Court the most popular in Mysore. The report of the Judges and the statistics of the Court are given in Appendix D., Nos. 1 to 13.

81. Although it has been considered prudent to speak with some reserve of the prospective result of the particular changes adverted to, I entertain no doubt that, in all Judicial matters, it is better, both for the Judge and for the suitors, well defined Codes of Procedure should be their guide, and I believe that the intelligence of the people generally has advanced so far that it would not be safe to entrust their interests to the hands of individual Officers passing orders according to their own ideas of justice, however well intentioned they may be.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

I.—Land Revenue including Forest and Abkari.

1. Land Revenue.

82. All lands in Mysore have lately been classified, under the Budget system, according to the tenure on which they are held, which is shown below :—

Village Settlements.

1. Permanently settled Villages, (Kayem Goota).
2. Villages on a progressive rental, (Shriah).
3. Villages rented for one year, (Kalavady Ezrah).
4. Jody, or lightly assessed Villages.

Individual Settlements.

Govt.
1. Ryotwar, (Candayum or assessed Government lands).
2. Buttaee, or division of produce.

Enam.
1. Ardha Manium, Ootar, &c., lands.
2. Jody, or lightly assessed lands, viz.,—
   Granted to Village servants.
   Ditto Bramins, Fuckeers, and Devustanums.
   Ditto private Chuttrums and Topes.

83. They are subdivided, as is usual in the south of India, according to the nature of the cultivation into "Wet or Irrigated," "Dry," and "Garden," the collections being shown in account as "Money Payments" and "Buttaee," *i. e.*, division of crop between the Government and tenant.

84. The settlement for the year amounts to Rupees 65,98,146-8-9, which shows an increase of Rupees 1,01,502-3-5 over that of 1861-62.

The proportions of Revenue derived from wet, dry and garden lands held directly from Government are—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Wet	24,70,165	5	6
Dry	28,55,969	9	7
Garden	9,17,829	15	0
Total ...	62,43,964	14	1

that derived from the permanently or lightly assessed villages and lands being Rupees 3,54,181-10-8.

85. The relative proportions of money assessments and Buttace or division of produce are Rupees 55,64,362-15-3 against Rupees 6,79,601-14-10. As noticed in the Administration Report of 1861-62, attention has been steadily directed to reducing the extent of land under the Buttaee tenure by substitution of money assessment, where practicable, on account of the numerous objections to the former system, and the accounts of the present year show that land bearing an assessment of Rupees 40,297-1-7 has been so assessed during the year. The Buttaee system, however, can only be finally and satisfactorily extinguished by a Revenue survey, as there are no other means of equitably assessing the large area under tanks now held on this tenure. When compared with the year 1861-62, assessments in money have increased by Rupees 2,30,272-14-9, showing a *bonâ fide* rise of Rupees 1,89,975-13-2 in consequence of extension of cultivation and increase of progressive rents.

This latter fact, when viewed in connection with the net increase in the land revenue, which, as above stated, is Rupees 1,01,502-3-5, and its steady progress during the last 20 years, as shown in the subjoined Diagram, is sufficient to demonstrate that the land revenue is in a sound and improving condition.

86. An excise duty of 4 Annas per maund is leviable on Coffee produced in Mysore; and being essentially a tax on the land, it is incorporated with the land revenue. It is realized almost entirely in the Nugur and Ashtagram Divisions in the proportion of more than two to one in favor of the former. The collections during the past year being—

Tax on Coffee produce in lieu of Land Assessment.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Nugur	62,925	13	3
Ashtagram	30,411	12	10
Nundidroog	55	8	7

The total, or Rupees 93,393-2-8, is an increase of Rupees 25,279-7-5 over the revenue of 1861-62. The subject of the cultivation of Coffee has been further noticed in Section IX., under the head "Agriculture."

Miscellaneous.

87. The principal miscellaneous items of Land Revenue under the late classified headings are—

		Rs.	As.	P.
Fruit Trees (Amroye).	Rents and Taxes on groves, orchards and trees ...	85,528	4	8
Farms and Licenses.	Lac ... ... / Honey and wax ... ... / Jungle pasture ... ... / Iron furnaces	22,670	4	11

The collections from these sources necessarily fluctuate considerably, and the revenue of 1862-63 is lower than that of 1861-62 by Rupees 21,074-7-8, mainly in consequence of the season having been in many places an unfavorable one for fruit and other trees, the produce of which is annually rented. It is remarked that these trees rarely bear equally well in successive years.

88. 2.—FORESTS.

Including the following:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Timber sales	59,882	2	3
2. Sandal wood	1,87,138	2	5
3. Seignorage on timber and bamboos ...	30,814	13	8
4. Rents of cardamum and pepper jungles	396	6	8
5. Jungle pasture	74,461	15	7
Total ...	3,52,693	8	7

The timber sales in Ashtagram were injuriously affected by the prevalence of cholera in the Town of Mysore, which necessitated the postponement of one sale at the close of the year, as no bidders attended. In Nugur no public sales of teak were held, though some logs were disposed of by private sale, and a few lots of black jungle wood, and bastard teak, were sold by auction.

In Ashtagram the sandal was in the same position as other wood, no sales having taken place since October, and a considerable quantity has, therefore, accumulated in the Sandal Stores.

In Nundidroog a smaller quantity of sandal wood was offered for sale than in the previous year; and in Nugur, also, there was a trifling decrease under this head.

Chiefly from these causes the Forest Revenue of 1862-63 is below that of 1861-62 by Rupees 64,804-12-0.

89. 3.—ABKAREE.

Including { Toddy. Arrack. Gunjah.

During the year the direct manufacture of spirits by Government was entirely discontinued, and the Abkaree Revenue temporarily farmed, prior to the contemplated introduction of the Sudder Distillery system as followed in Oudh. Contracts will, however, be continued in the case of the toddy-yielding date-palm, which forms a considerable branch of the Abkaree Revenue.

The gross revenue for the year 1862-63 is Rupees 9,37,393-11-2, and the result of the substitution of the renting, for the Amani system of management, is an increase in the net proceeds over those of 1861-62 of Rupees 12,342-11-11.

II.—ASSESSED TAXES.

Mohturpha.

90. This tax, which, till a late period, included a variety of vexatious imposts founded on no uniform principles, was revised in 1860, and comprises now the following:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Taxes on Houses	1,56,882	14	1
" on Shops	1,07,924	10	1
" on Looms	83,900	7	0
" on Oil-mills	14,849	15	3
Total ...	3,63,617	14	5

The principal fact to be noticed in connection with the Mohturpha is the diminution in the number of looms, the dearth of cotton having thrown many of the weavers out of employment. With this exception, the Mohturpha collections will probably not vary much from year to year for some time. There is a small increase during 1862-63 over the collections of 1861-62, amounting to Rupees 4,624-7-1.

91. The only other direct tax in Mysore is the Plough Tax, revised simultaneously with the Mohturpha, in substitution of the former miscellaneous taxes on ploughs, castes, professions, &c., styled "Chiller Bab." The amount derived under this head is Rupees 83,510-8-7 against Rupees 78,902-11-0 in 1861-62, which has been

transferred from the general Revenues to Local Funds, the administration of which will be referred to under that head.

III.—Customs.

92. The main stay of the Customs duties in Mysore is the excise on sooparee or betel-nut; but the areca palm is liable to a disease resulting from excessive or unseasonable rain, which affects the fruit-stalk, and causes the nut to fall off before it has had time to ripen, and the revenue from the halut on sooparee is, therefore, uncertain. The produce in the Nagur Division has been very deficient compared with 1861-62, occasioning a fall in the collections of that Division of upwards of 73,000 Rupees.

93. The crop of tobacco, which is the item next in importance on which excise is levied, was also inferior, the collections contrasting unfavorably with those of 1861-62.

94. The extensive exportation of cotton from the neighbouring districts of Her Majesty's territories has had, as seen in the case of the Loom Tax, a marked effect on the manufacture and importation of Native piece goods, which is evident from a decrease in the duty on these articles. It is an ascertained fact that here, as in other parts of India, the greatly enhanced price of cotton has compelled the weavers to suspend their manufacture, and betake themselves to other employments.

95. These various causes have reduced the Customs Revenue of 1862-63 by nearly a lac of Rupees. The total realized from all items is Rupees 10,45,910-0-10.

96. The duty on cotton exported has been abolished during the year, and the extra Town duties or Octroi levied on tobacco, in the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore and in Mysore, have been set apart as Municipal Funds for conservancy purposes under Municipal Committees.

IV.—Salt.

97. Imported Sea salt pays no duty, but pans for the manufacture of earth salt are rented annually. They produced during 1862-63 Rupees 17,370-4-1.

V.—Stamps.

98. As previously noticed, revised Stamp Rules were introduced on the 1st November 1862. Stamps are leviable on bonds, deeds of sale and gift, agreements, contracts, and such documents, and also on plaints and other judicial proceedings.

The Stamp Revenue amounted to Rupees 71,633-11-0 during the year; but as this includes all amounts which, under the former system, would have been exhibited as Judicial fees and fines, there is a larger apparent than real increase in the Stamp Revenue as compared with 1861-62. The present scale of rates was introduced experimentally, and their operation, when compared with those leviable under the British Stamp Act, will be carefully considered during the current year.

VI.—Post Office.

Post Office.

99. The collections of Her Majesty's Post being an item of Imperial Revenue, are not shown in the accounts of Mysore. The revenue from the Mysore Anchay or local Post amounted to Rupees 26,281-5-6, which is further noticed under Section V.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

100. The items of Miscellaneous Revenue, not included in the above, amounted to Rupees 2,53,124-1-7 against Rupees 2,96,790-9-10 in 1861-62.

Demand, Collections and Balances.

101. The total demand, on account of the current revenue of 1862-63, including the lately formed Local and Municipal Funds, amounted to Rupees 99,51,273-6-9, of which Rupees 97,16,964 had been collected up to the end of April.

102. Destraint for arrears of Land Revenue was only resorted to in ten cases for the aggregate amount of Rupees 194-4-9.

Concluding Remarks.

103. With the exception of the years 1859-60 and 1861-62, in both of which the current revenue exceeded a crore, the revenue of 1862-63 is the highest ever realised in Mysore, (including arrears), the gross revenue of the year is Rupees 1,08,15,789-8-5; and when it is remembered that the Land Revenue is flourishing, and that the decrease shown in the items of Forest and Customs is probably referrible to temporary causes, the settlement may be regarded as an indication of the advancing material prosperity of the Province.

Revenue Measures.

Discontinuance of Annual Pottahs.

104. The annual renewal of Ryotwar Pottahs has been, as far as possible, discontinued, and existing Pottahs confirmed for five years, pending the introduction of a Revenue Survey. The measure was not carried out in all the districts; but wherever it has been introduced, the reports are favorable, as regards the additional security to the Ryot against the fraud of the Shanbogue, and the great saving of unnecessary labor to the Government officials; 207,431 Pottahs, which would otherwise have been re-written and issued to the Ryots, have thus remained unaltered during the year.

Construction of Irrigation works by private individuals.

105. Encouragement has been given to private individuals to undertake the repairs of tanks, the Revenue return from which does not hold out the prospect of the repairs being remunerative to Government by prescribing such low rates of assessment on dry land converted into wet as will secure to the Ryots a tangible profit; and, in the case of persons constructing new works, such as tanks or wells at their own expense, the former dry land rate of assessment will be continued on the equitable principle, not hitherto generally recognized, that a man should reap the profits of capital laid out by himself.

Despatch of public business.

106. To enable the Superintendents to conduct their new duties on a well recognized system, general instructions on the most important administrative subjects were issued for their guidance, and no difficulty was experienced in establishing the revised system at once throughout the Province.

Subsequent instructions, regulating the distribution of work and routine of business, have been issued in detail, and considerable progress has been made in arranging and consigning to destruction the masses of records which had accumulated in every Office.

Relative proportion of work.

107. It would be premature to form an opinion regarding the relative heaviness of each charge, but the Returns show that a large amount of work has every where been got through since the new Districts were formed, and although the number of Revenue cases pending is apparently large, it is believed that the great proportion is of a comparatively simple nature, and that the number will shortly be much reduced.

Classification of Revenue cases.

108. The cases have been classified as below, periodical Returns of their disposal introduced, and the whole system of Revenue procedure, by regular and summary process, is under examination.

Class A., Property in Land, Sirkar and Inam	*a. Original Titles* ...	1. Inam Lands. 2. Charitable endowments.
	b. Transfers ...	1. Sale Mortgage Gift Endowment. 2. Inheritance. 3. Exchange and Surrender. 4. Decrees of Civil Courts. 5. Sales for Government Revenues.
Class B., Merasi Rights	...	1. Petail. 2. Shanbogue. 3. Barabalothe.
Class C., Summary Suits	...	1. Rent. 2. Exaction. 3. Ejection.
Class D., Disputed Claims	...	1. Lands. 2. Boundaries. 3. Irrigation Rights.
Class E., Claims for and against Government ...	...	1. Land Revenue, changes in Assessment, &c. 2. Sayer. 3. Abkarre. 4. Mohatarfa. 5. Local Taxes. 6. Land taken up for public purposes.
Class F., Maramut	...	1. Irrigation. 2. Other works.
Class G., Charges against Public Servants ...	...	1.

109. Material advantage has been attained by the new Establishments, so far as the Commissioner is concerned, in the improved and more mature form in which Reports, Returns and Memoranda are now submitted by the Superintendents. Voluminous papers forwarded in the Vernacular and Canarese Reports, frequently lay for a whole year in the Commissioner's Duftur (or Native Revenue Office) undisposed of. The arrears have all been cleared off, but the system was unsatisfactory, and difficult and intricate matters were rarely treated with promptitude and attention. Precedent and custom,

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consequently, in the absence of any well digested Rules on Revenue subjects, too often formed the basis of the conclusions arrived at, and though much that was good was maintained, a great deal that was bad was not eliminated.

110. Although the numerous uncertainties of tenure, inequalities of assessment, and anomalies in Revenue procedure in Mysore, can only be rectified by a regular survey, which is the pressing want of the Province, it is certain that the revised system admits of the introduction of more definite principles of action, greater uniformity in practice, and more speedy disposal of cases, than has ever been possible hitherto.

SECTION III.—EDUCATION.

Number of Scholars.

111. It is gratifying to observe that the desire for education continues to increase. In the Schools established by, or receiving aid from, the Mysore Government, there are now 2,317 scholars, being an increase of 1,059 over the number reported last year, of whom 1,450 are learning the English language, and 722 educated up to the University Entrance Standard.

The classes are :—

Hindoos	...	...	...	1,304
Mahomedans	..	...	...	492
Others	...	...	...	530

New Schools.

112. Three new Schools have been established during the year at Chennapatam, Chickmoogloor, and Chintamony.

Arrangements are in progress for opening seventeen other Schools in various parts of the Territory. Six new School-rooms are under construction by the Public Works Department; and in those Talooks in which premises are not at present to be built, alterations are being made in houses rented for the purpose to adapt them for Schools.

Grants-in-aid have been made to nine Schools in Bangalore, Mysore and Toomkoor.

Institutions for general Education.

Appendix. E.

113. The annual examination of the Bangalore High School was satisfactory, the attendance has increased, and numerous applications for admittance have been unavoidably refused for want of room. In the older established Schools at Toomkoor, Shimoga and Hassan the attendance has been regular, and the progress, on the whole, fair; but the scholars cannot be retained at School long enough, and the Masters have the mortification of seeing their most promising boys constantly removed before they are properly qualified for the public service, or able to carry on their studies satisfactorily at their own houses.

Grants-in-aid, Appendix E., Table No. 2, Bangalore.

114. In Bangalore six English and five Vernacular Schools receive aid from Government to the extent of Rupees 8,460. The English Schools are principally attended by European and East Indian children, many of them children of European Pensioners; they pay a small fee, according to their means, and receive an education

and training suited to their condition in life. The average daily attendance has been 434.

115. Of the Vernacular Schools three are for Hindoo girls,—one of them is entirely under Native management and remarkably well conducted; the others are under the care of Ladies connected with Missionary Societies, and one of them is designed exclusively for orphan girls. The remaining two Vernacular Schools were established by the Mussulman inhabitants, and contain 458 boys.

Mysore.

116. In the City of Mysore grants-in-aid have been made to two English Schools established by the Roman Catholic and Wesleyan Missionaries, the average daily attendance at which is 188.

There is also an English School supported by His Highness the Rajah, containing 250 boys. A well qualified Master has lately been appointed to this Institution.

Institutions for special education, Appendix E.

117. The Normal School, Bangalore. This comprises in its objects—

1.—The training of Masters for English Schools.
2.—The training of Masters for Vernacular Schools.
3.—A Practising School.

Since the establishment of the English Branch, 11 students have been appointed Assistant School Masters, and one a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools. They have been found so much more efficient than untrained men, that applications are frequent for Normal Class students. The Vernacular Branch has only been in operation six months. A special Survey Class has also been lately established, and, in the opinion of the Officiating Chief Engineer, satisfactory progress has been made, particularly in Drawing.

Applications for the establishment of Schools.

118. Applications have been received from 27 Talooks, proving an increased desire for education; and, as the strongest inducement which can be offered to the people, a Notification, similar to that issued by the Government of Bengal on the 9th June 1855, has been sent forth, intimating that, as a general rule, after the 1st January 1864 no person will be appointed to any Government situation, the monthly salary of which is more than 9 Rupees, unless he can read and write his own language.

In Appendix E. full information will be found of the details of educational operations in Mysore. The sum expended during the year was Rupees 53,572-9-7.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The detailed Report of the Chief Engineer was submitted *in extenso* to Government on the 25th July.

Expenditure.

119. The approximate outlay during the year amounted to Rupees 12,61,007.

Civil Administration.

120. Eight Talook Cutcherries have been completed, or are progressing fairly. The old Palace at Seringapatam has been converted into a Sandal Store. The clearing of the site for the proposed Public Offices at Bangalore has been proceeded with, and the Central Jail, commenced in October 1862, has made fair progress. It is built on the radiating plan employed in the Punjab, and being capable of containing 1,000 prisoners, will provide for all life and long-term convicts in Mysore.

Public Improvement.

121. The Bangalore Cantonment drainage works have been finished very satisfactorily, and the water of the Ulsoor Tank is now effectually secured from being contaminated (as was formerly the case) by the sewage of the Bazar and Cantonment.

122. Among the Agricultural projects, the Muddoor Anicut, which is the most important irrigation work now in hand in the Province, may be specially noticed. It comprises the construction, at an estimated cost of Rupees 63,000, of a masonry dam across the Shumsha River, in lieu of an old Native work at the same place, and will feed an irrigation channel with eight tanks under it; arrangements had been made for completing the work before the close of the year, but a most unprecedented fall of rain in March crippled operations to a great extent.

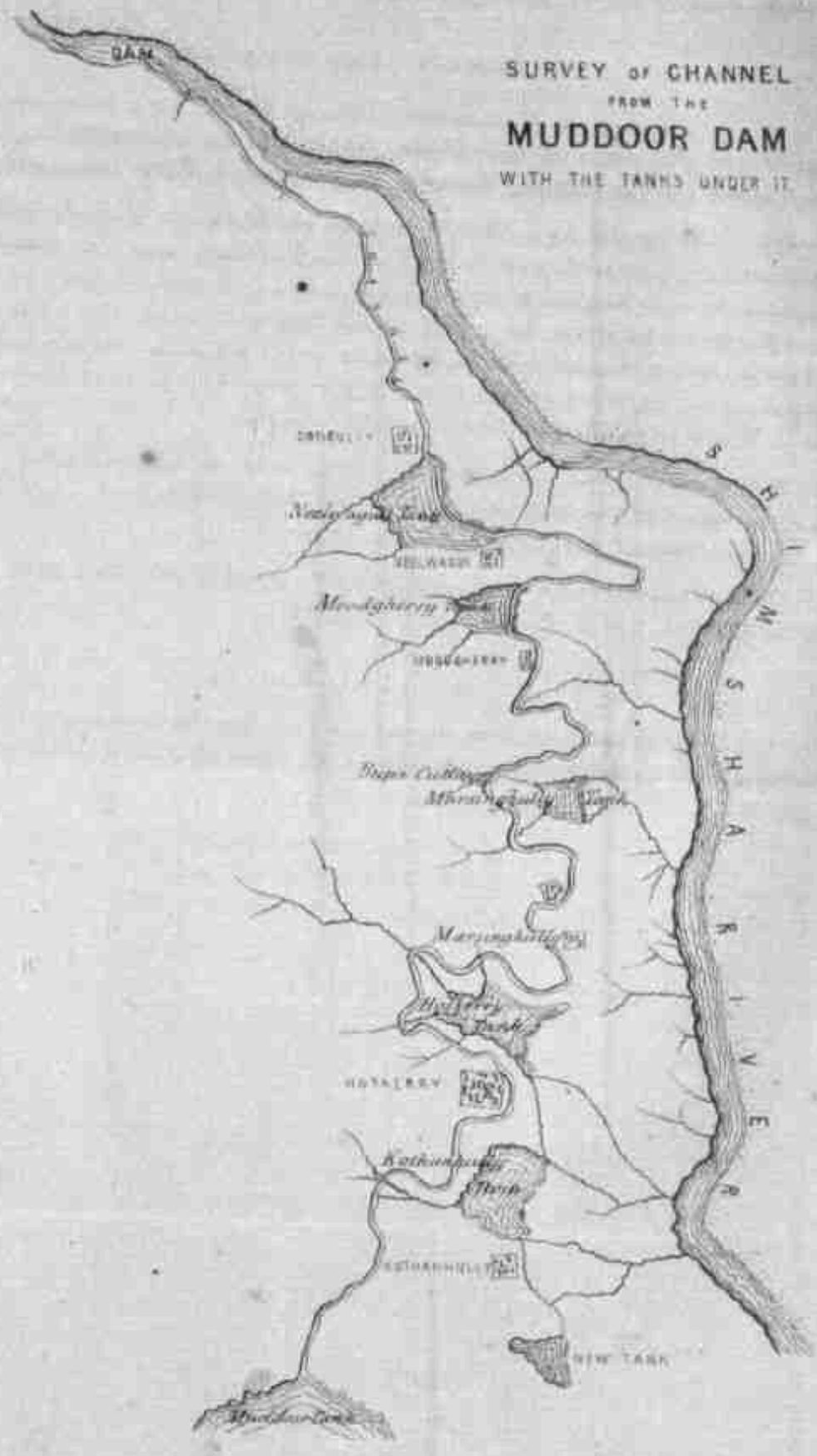
It is satisfactory to state that the dam, even in its unfinished state, has withstood the action of the river successfully, and that, though flood after flood has poured over it, no injury of any consequence has occurred.

Cholera has interfered seriously with the progress of other large irrigation works, which, however, will now be pushed on rapidly.

Communications.

123. Much has been done during the past year in opening out new roads in the Province; the aggregate of work being 125½ miles of road cleared, 112½ miles formed and bridged, and 101 bridges and drains built.

The line from Bangalore to Cuddapah is now, with the exception of a few small works on the Madras side, open for through traffic, and five important Railway feeders, east of Bangalore, are nearly finished.


SURVEY OF CHANNEL
FROM THE
MUDDOOR DAM
WITH THE TANKS UNDER IT
DAM
SHIVASHARAVE
NEW TANK

Forty-nine miles of the Mysore Manantoddy road have now been opened, and various important lines in Chituldroog and Nugur are well advanced.

Several Bungalows and Musafir Khanas have also been built during the year.

Repairs.

124. The chief outlay was confined to Agricultural and Communications, the expenditure under the former head amounting to Rupees 1,64,058, and under the latter to Rupees 2,47,784. The number of Irrigation Channels and Tanks repaired, or reconstructed, was 41 and 189 respectively; and though it is necessarily a difficult matter to estimate the value of agricultural repairs, a general idea of the results may be gathered from the statement that the revenue secured by the repairs of channels, aggregating 142 miles in length, amounted to Rupees 39,170, and that the anticipated increase of revenue from the repairs of 79 tanks in Chituldroog, at an outlay of Rupees 76,647, is Rupees 26,991.

125. One thousand nine hundred miles of road, being an aggregate of all classes of communication with tunnels and bungalows, were put in order during the year. Several of these lines require to be raised to a higher class than they are at present, but the general results are satisfactory.

Classification of Roads.

126. The Geographical position and physical features of Mysore combine to render a complete system of roads one of the most important considerations connected with the Public Works of the Province; and in fact so much more attention has been paid to the subject here than in most parts of India, that the country is already studded with thoroughfares, the result of the work of many years, a considerable number of which are in excellent condition, most being bridged, and a few metalled.

127. It was, however, desirable that the actual state and requirements of the Province, in regard to communications, should be reviewed as a whole, in order to determine the principles to be generally adhered to in the selection and construction of new roads, and in raising roads from a lower to a higher class, as well as to determine the agency to be employed in both cases.

128. The principal hinderances to determining accurately the classification of roads in Mysore are—

1st.—The difficulty of foreseeing the effect of opening out any particular new line of communication, (in consequence of the rapid extension of English settlers in the western parts of the Province,) or of linking together lines at present separated by breaks in the communications, the result of which may be to give trade a tendency to follow a new channel.

2nd.—The diminishing importance, excepting as Railway feeders, of the roads left to the rear of the Railway in its progress westward.

Lastly.—The sub-division of the former Civil Divisions, which renders the construction of particular roads an absolute necessity, while before they would have been only regarded as a probable convenience.

129. These contingencies having been borne in mind, as well as the fact that, however convenient a classification of roads may be for reference, it must, at the best, be somewhat arbitrary; a classification has been adopted which, it is believed, fairly represents the character and requirements of the Province in regard to communications, and will be found convenient for the guidance of the Public Works Department and the Civil Officers.

Classification.

I.

130. First Class Roads or Imperial Lines, running right through the Province and continuing on to Head Quarter Stations in Her Majesty's Territory, opened to fast traffic all the year round. Such roads to be bridged and macadamized throughout, to be ten yards wide, with 16 feet of metalling.

II.

Second Class Roads, or Provincial Lines, connecting the various Sudder Stations in Mysore Territory not situated on Imperial Lines. This class will also include Railway feeders and secondary Ghat lines on the Western Coast. Such roads to be (with the exception of Ghat roads) eight yards wide, with four yards of metalling, and to be bridged as 1st Class Lines.

III.

Third Class Roads, or District Lines, to connect Tehseels with the Sudder Station, and with one another, as well as the principal marts of each District. These roads to be six yards wide with say four yards of metalling, and to be bridged.

IV.

Fourth Class Roads, or Village Lines, opening up routes from one village to another.

The first three of these Classes are under the sole control of the Public Works Department, and the fourth Class comprise such roads as can be constructed without difficulty by the Civil Officers from the Plough Tax Fund.

The roads falling under the first and second category are particularized below, references being made to the Map for the details of each Class:—

Under the first Head or Imperial Lines are comprised—

1.—The road from *Bangalore* viâ *Toomkoor to Heriyoor*, whence two lines branch off, one towards Bellary, and the other to Hurrihur on the Toombuddra, the main road to Bombay. Both of these branches are great Postal Lines.

2.—From *Bangalore to Seringapatam, Mysore and Hoonsoor* (the Commissariat Station), whence one line runs through Coorg to Cannanore on the Coast by the Periambaddy Ghat, and the other by Fraserpett, Mercara, and the Sumpajee Ghat to Mangalore.

Under the Second Head or Provincial Lines we have—

I.—Radiating from Bangalore.

1.—From *Bangalore to Cudoor* viâ Toomkoor (up to which point the route follows an Imperial Line), and thence to Arsikera, to which there is already a 2nd Class Line, and so on by Banawar to Cudoor, which is a Sudder Station.

2.—*Bangalore to Hassan*, by the Savandroog Hill to Coongul, (the Horse Breeding Establishment), and thence by Chenroypatam to Hassan, another Sudder Station. Portions of this line are already second Class, and the rest third Class.

3.—*Bangalore to Colar*, a Sudder Station viâ Ooscottah, and on towards Palmanere (already a 2nd Class road).

4.—*Bangalore to the Cuddapa Frontier* viâ Ooscottah, and the Ambajeedroog Hill (already 2nd Class).

5.—*Bangalore towards Pennaconda* on the Hyderabad Line, viâ Davenhully (already 2nd Class).

6.—*Bangalore to Oossoor* viâ Hebgod (already 2nd Class).

Railway Feeders.

7.—*Colar to Coppum*, to bring down the produce from the northern part of the Colar District, both for Bangalore and Madras.

8.—*Baitaunglum to Coppum*, to connect the eastern corner of the District with the same places.

9.—*Ooscottah to Kurgoori*, a short road to connect the Colar Line of traffic with the first Railway Station out of Bangalore.

II.—Radiating from Mysore.

10.—*Mysore to Shimoga*, (Head Quarters of Nugur Division) viâ Chenraipatam, whence a short line diverges to Hassan, and from Chenraipatam viâ Arsikera, to Cudoor, and thence to Shimoga viâ Benkipore. The intermediate part of this line is at present in course of construction as a 2nd Class road, and the two ends are already of that Class, including the branch to Hassan from Chenraipatam.

11.—*Mysore to Waindd* viâ Kakuncottah, already a 2nd Class road.

12.—*Mysore to the Neilgheris*, by Nunjengode, already a 2nd Class road.

13.—*Mysore towards Guzzelhutti and Coimbatore*, by Nunjengode and Chamrajnugur, already nominally a 2nd Class road.

III.—Radiating from Shimoga.

14.—*Shimoga towards North Canara* viâ Sagur and Gairsoppa, to connect the northern part of the Nugur Division with Honawar, to be gradually worked up to the standard of a 2nd Class road.

15.—*Shimoga to Hurrihur*, viâ Honhully, to connect Nugur with Dharwar. This is already a 2nd Class road.

16.—*Shimoga to Chituldroog*, viâ Benkipore (where the Budra River is crossed) and Chunagiri. As Chituldroog will be in daily communication with Shimoga, this road will be absolutely necessary.

IV.—Radiating from Cudoor.

17.—*Cudoor to Chituldroog*, either by Ajumpoor and Holalkhera, or, should the hilly nature of the country admit of it, by Hosdroog. Some communication between these two Sudder Stations will be indispensable, as they adjoin one another, and are both comprised in the Nugur Division by the new arrangements.

18.—*Cudoor to Hassan*, viâ Bailoor and Chickmoogloor. As these two Districts adjoin one another, rapid and direct communication will be indispensable, the present route viâ Arsikera being much out of the way.

V.—Radiating from Hassan.

19.—*Hassan to Coorg Frontier at Codlipet.* This communication is very desirable.

VI.—Radiating from Chituldroog.

20.—*Chituldroog to Chellekeri* on the Bellary High Road, to connect the two Sudder Stations.

All the above mentioned lines are indispensably necessary for the proper opening up of the country, and for speedy communication between the several Districts. There remain—

Ghat Roads of 2nd Class.

21.—*Munzerabad Ghat*, to connect Hassan and its Coffee-growing Talooks with Mangalore. This line is now used, part of it west of Munzerabad being a 3rd Class road, but the whole road should be worked up to 2nd Class standard.

22.—*Boond Ghat* to connect Cudoor and the Coffee Talooks of Chickmoogloor, Warstara, and Bailoor with Mangalore. Parts of this line are at present third Class, parts second Class, and the remainder only in contemplation.

23.—*Agoombee Ghat.* This comprises two branches—1, from *Shimoga* through the Cowlydroog Talook, and 2, through Lukhowllee and Coppa, all Coffee-growing Talooks. Both lines meet at the Agoombee Ghat, whence the road runs on to Mangalore, the great central point on the Western Coast for the Coffee of Mysore.

24.—*Cooloor Ghat.* This Ghat is due west of Shimoga; but as it does not lead to any prominent point on the Coast, it may be omitted for the present.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

131. A thorough re-organization of the Departmental Establishment took place during the year, which is reported by the Chief Engineer to be on a far more efficient footing than formerly, as shewn by the fact that the progress of works in hand has improved 50 per cent. since last year.

Contracts.

132. This result is not, however, entirely due to the improved position of the Establishment, much of it being, doubtless, owing to the increasing facility with which works have been given out and executed on contract.

Tenders can now be received for the execution of two-thirds of the work done by the Department, even under the rigid enforcement of the rule of making no advances; and there can be little doubt that in a few years all Departmental work can be executed by contract on the most favorable terms.

Labor.

133. The dearth of labor in Nugur, and in the country generally along the Western Ghats, has been very much felt, and with the increasing competition caused by the extension of Coffee Plantations and the large works undertaken by the Bombay Government in North Canara, promises to increase rather than diminish.

Considering the great difficulty in procuring labor, skilled and unskilled, in many parts of the Province, the Khalihaut Corps will be maintained at its present strength.

Minor Works.

134. The Revenue Officers have, during the past year, availed themselves to a much greater extent than formerly, of the powers entrusted to them for the execution of minor works, and very beneficial results may be looked for hereafter, as still more extended powers will shortly be confided to them.

LOCAL FUNDS.

135. Local Funds have been established from the collections of the Plough Tax, Ferry Funds, sale proceeds of stray cattle, and fines for cattle trespass.

136. The amount so raised is excluded from the general revenues and placed at the disposal of the Civil Officers for the construction of 4th Class Village roads, subsidiary to the communications under the charge of the D. P. W.

137. Less progress than could be wished has been made this year, the expenditure being only Rupees 74,945-3-11 out of Rupees 2,25,548-2-0 to the credit of the Funds, which is to a great extent referrible to the time and attention of the Officers having been fully occupied by the organic changes in the administrative system.

138. Rules for the execution of these works and the management of the Funds have been prepared, and the Establishments defined, which will, it is believed, result in a more satisfactory progress hereafter.

Local Funds.

Divisions.	1. Balance on 30th April 1862.	2. Settlement for 1862-63.	3. Collections for 1862-63.	4. Total of columns 1 and 3 being the amount to the credit of the Funds on 30th April 1863.	5. Expenditure.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ashtagram ...	42,307 14 4	32,682 1 10	30,106 0 7	72,413 14 11	39,096 6 8
Nundidroog ...	50,678 8 4	32,233 4 11	32,237 8 0	82,916 0 4	26,316 2 6
Nugur ...	39,209 4 9	31,008 13 0	31,008 14 0	70,218 1 9	9,532 10 9
Total ...	1,32,195 11 5	95,924 3 9	93,352 6 7	2,25,548 1 0	74,945 3 11

Municipal.

Formation of Municipal Committees.

139. Municipal Government, in the strict sense of the word, has not yet been introduced into Mysore; but Municipal Committees composed of Official and Non-Official Members, acting under the control of the Commissioner, have been formed in the Cantonment and Pettah or Town of Bangalore and in Mysore, and this experimental measure has been, on the whole, successful.

Composition of Committees and sources of Funds.

140. The date of formation and composition of the different Committees, with the sources from which funds have been raised, are as follows :—

District.	Town.	Date of formation of Committee.	Amount of Funds allotted during the year.	Sources from which derived.	Committee now composed. Europeans. Official.	Europeans. Non-Official.	Natives. Official.	Natives. Non-Official.	Remarks.
			Rs. As. P.						
Bangalore.	Cantonment.	1st Aug. 1862.	37,509-0-0	Town dues including Tobacco, Octroi; unclaimed or confiscated town lands or houses, sale proceeds of building sites, &c.	1	3	2	1	*President.* Superintendent of Police. *Members.* Official: Naib Sheristadar, Sur-Ameen. Non-Official: Hindoos, 1 Mussulman, 3 Others.
Ditto...	Pettah	May 1862 ...	21,681-1-6	Ditto	2	0	4	4	*President.* Assistant Superintendent. *Vice-President.* Head Sheristadar, Commissioner's Office. *Members.* Official: Executive Engineer, Native Asst. Supt., Residency Sheristadar, Bangalore Amildar. Non-Official: 4 Hindoos, 4 Mussulmans, 4 Others.
Mysore	Mysore	24th July 1864	23,369-15-0	Ditto	4	0	2	2	*President.* Superintendent of Division. *Members.* Official: Dy. Superintendent, Executive Engineer, Officer Commanding Mysore, Amildar, Sur-Ameen. Non-Official: 1 Hindoo, 1 Mussulman, 1 Other.

BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Works performed.

141. The resumé of operations since August, submitted by the Cantonment Municipal Committee, shows an expenditure of 33,950 Rupees classified under the following heads :—

		Rupees.
I.	Original Works.	
	1. Public Buildings	4,424
	2. Roads	4,208
	3. Compensation	11,184
II.	Repairs.	
	1. Public Buildings	2,711
	2. Roads	1,204
III.	Conservancy	5,717
IV.	Lighting	177
V.	Establishments	1,747
VI.	Purchases and Miscellaneous	2,218
	Total ...	33,590

I.—Original Works.

142. The principal building undertaken is a large market in a central position in the General Bazar. Three sides of the market square are occupied by shops, those at the angles being two-storied terraced buildings, and in the centre is a public well, over which is erected a handsome clock tower. The building is approaching completion, and will be a convenience to the community and an ornament to the Cantonment.

Public Buildings.

Ten new double latrines have been erected at a cost of 2,000 Rupees.

143. The anticipated opening of the Railway from Madras to Bangalore pointed out the necessity of providing, as early as possible, easy access from the Terminal Station to all parts of the Cantonment and Town, and two important roads, one passing through the most over-crowded portions of the Native Bazars, and bringing the Cantonment into direct communication with the Terminus, and the other opening out the whole of the north side of the Town, are nearly completed.

New Roads.

144. These improvements have necessitated the removal of about 300 houses and huts, which explains the large sum shown as paid for compensation. The expenditure, though heavy, is not to be regretted, as the roads run through most densely populated and filthy parts of the Town, and it can scarcely be doubted that, in a sanatory point of view, great advantages will result.

Compensation.

II.—Repairs.

145. The necessary repairs have been carried out with respect to the existing markets, slaughter houses, &c.; and various improvements, suggested principally by Major Puckle, the late President, have been effected.

Buildings.

146. The most favorable season for road repairs having passed before the formation of the Committee, less was done than could be wished, but many minor improvements in extending, widening, and repairing roads by which the danger from collisions is lessened have been carried out.

Roads.

III.—Conservancy and Lighting.

147. The conservancy arrangements are satisfactory, and call for no particular remark, as the Establishments had been, for the most part, organised before the formation of the Committee. Measures are in progress for providing iron lamp posts, where required.

Survey.

148. An accurate survey with the Theodolite has been completed, and the mapping is in progress.

BANGALORE PETTAH.

Classification of Works.

149. The distribution of the year's outlay under the prescribed headings was as follows:—

Class	Heading.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishments.	Total.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1.	Town Buildings ...	6,701 14 0	28 13 6	1,463 12 4	8,194 7 10
2.	Markets ...	2,953 4 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	2,953 4 0
3.	Paving and Streets ...	1,494 11 0	514 7 0	12 4 0	1,811 0 0
4.	Lighting ...	910 8 0	0 0 0	28 6 11	938 14 11
5.	Water Supply ...	1,472 4 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	1,472 4 1
6.	Sewage ...	2,250 0 0	282 2 3	417 1 7	3,019 4 0
	Total ...	15,791 9 1	825 6 11	1,921 8 10	18,538 8 10

Original Works.

150. Of these the most important consisted in levelling the old ramparts which surrounded the town, filling in the ditch, and constructing a town wall and gate. On the west side of the Pettah sufficient space has been reclaimed to admit of laying out several new streets, and the land being advantageously situated with regard to water supply, and possessing other advantages, realised a high price when disposed of in convenient building lots. It is expected that the town will extend rapidly in this direction, when the Magady Road which enters it on this side is completed and direct communication between the Mysore Road and the Railway Terminus through the new streets is effected.

151. Under the head of Markets some considerable works have been commenced. The slaughter houses in the Pettah have been disused, consequent on the erection of others outside, and all places of burial and cremation within the town closed.

Repairs.

152. Fair progress has been made in improving the communications and drainage, and a commencement made towards lighting the streets.

MYSORE.

153. In Mysore the Committee found it necessary to undertake first the repairs of the roadways and measures of conservancy, postponing the construction of new works till the communications and drainage, which had been much neglected, were improved. The sum so spent amounted to Rupees 8,625-7-4, leaving a large balance to be carried to the credit of the Fund during 1863-64.

154. Rules have been issued for the guidance of the Committees as regards the expenditure of the Funds, which is controlled by the Budget system on the model of the Public Works Department.

SECTION V.—POST OFFICE.

MYSORE ANCHE OR PROVINCIAL POST.

155. With the exception of such changes as were rendered necessary by the formation of new Districts and certain alterations in the Head Quarters Establishment, the Postal Department is continued on the same footing as formerly.

Conveyance of Mails.

156. The Mails have been conveyed by Mail-cart between Bangalore and Mysore, and by Runners on the other lines throughout the Province; but the Mail-cart Service has been found disproportionately expensive and unsatisfactory, and will be discontinued in future.

Number of Offices and Receiving Houses.

157. The number of Anché Offices and Receiving Houses now established is as below :—

Division.	1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Head Quarter Offices.	Subordinate Offices.	Receiving Houses.
Head Quarter Office	1	...	...	1	...	...
Nundidroug	...	53	2	...	55	2
Ashtagram	...	35	...	...	38	...
Nugur	...	37	...	...	42	...
Total ...	1	125	2	1	135	2

Distance and cost of conveyance of Mail.

158. As the distances on the cross lines have not yet been accurately measured, the total distance traversed by the Mails, and average cost of conveyance per mile, can only be stated approximately, and is as follows :—

Division.	Mail-cart.	Runners.	Total.	Average Cost per Mile.	
	Miles.	Miles.		Runners.	Mail-cart.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Nundidroug	43	655	698	1 12 2	15 0 0
Ashtagram	42	641	683	1 10 5	15 0 0
Nugur	...	829	829	1 10 3	0 0 0
Total ...	85	2,125	2,210	1 10 11¼	15 0 0

Number of Letters.

159. The total number of Paid and Bearing letters passing through the Anché in 1862-63 was 645,072, being an increase of 73,562 over 1861-62. This is exclusive of Official letters and "Service Banghy," viz., Accounts, Proceedings, &c., between which, till lately, no distinction was drawn; the total transmitted through the Anché during the year being 916,752.

160. No extra postage is levied by Mysore on letters received for transmission to Her Majesty's Territories through the British Post Offices, or on those received for delivery in the Province. The number so disposed of was in 1861, 134,782; and in 1862-63, 149,755. As the collection of postage on bearing letters so received was attended with great inconvenience and complication of accounts, it has been decided, in communication with the Post Master General of Madras, that hereafter paid letters only should be received for delivery by the Mysore Anché.

H. M.'s Post Office.

Europe letters are, however, excepted, and are delivered as usual.

161. The Receipts show an increase of Rupees 1,627-11-5, and the Disbursements a decrease of Rupees 2,309-14-6 as compared with 1861-62; the former principally from an increase in the postage collections, and the latter from a revision of the Head Quarter Establishment.

Receipts and Disbursements.

162. The Division, District and Talook Establishments have been accommodated to the late changes of Civil Jurisdiction, and Anché houses have been provided, or are in course of construction, where required. The former practice of sending money parcels by Anché, which retarded the progress of the Mail, and was in other respects objectionable, has been abolished; the charges for Express Tappals regulated, and attention has been given to various other matters of detail, to which it is unnecessary to refer, but which will add generally to the efficiency of the Department.

SECTION VI.—POLITICAL.

163. His Highness the Rajah's claim for the restoration of the country has not yet been decided, and no other circumstance deserving special notice under this head has occurred during the year.

SECTION VII.—MILITARY.

Constitution of the Mysore Local Force.

164. The Mysore Horse or Sillahdars are maintained by Treaty, and, on the assumption of the country in 1831, were avowedly disorganized and comparatively useless; but since they have been under European supervision, they have greatly improved, and are now probably as efficient as any other body of Sowars of the same class.

Mysore Horse or Sillahdars.

165. There can be no doubt that they are held in great repute by the people of the country, and the Force opens to numbers of Mussulmen and Mahrattahs,—the former the descendants of Tippoo Sultan's relations, and the latter the remote offspring of Mahrattah Horsemen,—a service which is highly acceptable in consequence of its ranks containing members of the best families in the Province, and because the Regimentdars being themselves Native Gentlemen, there is an identity of interest from the highest to the lowest grades, which, if the Commandants are carefully selected, gives the Government a material hold over the body.

Bar or Infantry.

166. In the time of Hyder Ali these troops were the Regulars of Mysore, and from that period to the present day they have been regarded in the same light. They are very useful men, well behaved, and constantly employed in Police duties; while they are held in esteem by the population, who regard their presence at the Head Quarters of a Talook as a material source of protection. They guard Treasure and Prisoners at the Cusba of every Talook, and escort both to the District Head Quarters when necessary.

Changes in strength of Regiments and rate of pay.

167. The pay of a Trooper in the Mysore Horse was fixed in 1835 at Rupees 20. In those days this pay was ample; but since then prices in Mysore have risen considerably, as in other parts of India, and Government have this year sanctioned the rate being raised to Rupees 22, and the gradual reduction of the existing strength of the seven Regiments from 2,500 to 2,100, or 300 men for each. No change in regard to the other grades was considered necessary.

168. The total strength of the four Battalions of the Bar will also be reduced from 2,161 to 2,000, the pay of first Class Sepoys being raised from Rupees 6-8 to 7, and second Class from Rupees 5-8 to 6, with a corresponding increase for Non-Commissioned Officers.

169. When these measures are fully carried out, the result will be a reduction of Rupees 45,000 in the annual cost of the Sillahdars, and a trifling increase of Rupees 3,840 in that of the Bar; greater efficiency will be secured, and a spirit of contentment thrown into the ranks of this useful body of troops.

Classes and castes of men.

170. The last Returns show the different classes and castes of the Sillahdars and Bar to be—

Castes.	Sillahdars.	Bar.	Total.
Christians	17	118	135
Mahomedans	1,373	1,816	3,189
Brahmins and Rajpoots	276	149	425
Mahrattahs	888	156	1,044
Gentoos	2	24	26
Other Castes	121	392	513
Total ...	2,677	2,655	5,332

Horses.

171. The relative proportions of horses and mares in the ranks of the Sillahdars are at present 718 and 1,856, a number of the former, generally Candaharri and Persian, having been entertained during the last two years in consequence of no mares being brought from the Mahrattah country for sale in Mysore.

At Coonghul there are good stables and paddocks for brood mares and 128 colts and fillies, the produce of Government stallions; English, Cape and Arab have been dropped during the year 1862-63.

172. In fixing the complement of the Mysore Local Force, the wants of the whole Province have been carefully considered, and the troops utilized as much as possible by re-distributing them according to the requirements of the newly-formed Districts. With this object, both Sillahdars and Bar, instead of being scattered over the country in small parties, have been concentrated by being withdrawn from those out-posts where their presence was not necessary, and stationed at the Head Quarters of Districts, and on main lines of road.

Re-distribution of the Force.

173. The out-posts of the Sillahdars are told off in "Biradaries" of 12 to 15 men, and the Detachments of Bar are composed of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik and 6 Sepoys, or 8 in all, a Pahra in Southern India consisting of 6 instead of 8 as in Bengal.

174. The Head Quarter Stations of the Regiments allotted to each District are as follows:—

MYSORE SILLAHDAR HORSE.

1st Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Shimogah.	5th Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Colar.
2nd do.	do.		Toomkoor.	6th do.	do.		Bangalore.
3rd do.	do.		Chituldroog.	7th do.	do.		Hassan.
4th do.	do.		Mysore.				

INFANTRY.

1st Regt.	Head	Quarters	at Shimogah.	3rd Regt.	Head Quarters	at	Bangalore.
2nd do.	do.		Mysore.	4th do.	do.		Toomkoor.

Distribution.

Division.	District.	Distribution.	Sillahdars. Commissioned Officers.	Sillahdars. Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.	Bar. Commissioned Officers.	Bar. Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File.
Nundidroog ...	Bangalore ...	Head Quarters	9	387	16	507
		District ...	1	63	1	145
	Colar ...	Head Quarters	7	244	7	140
		District ...	1	81	1	122
	Toomkoor ...	Head Quarters	6	229	8	168
		District ...	1	203	1	76
Ashtagram ...	Mysore ...	Head Quarters	5	104	14	204
		District ...	3	151	2	148
	Hassan ...	Head Quarters	3	92	4	118
		District ...	1	81	3	72
Nuggu ...	Shimogah ...	Head Quarters	5	245	14	299
		District ...	2	117	1	113
	Cudoor ...	Head Quarters	...	...	...	8
		District ...	3	171	6	179
	Chituldroog...	Head Quarters	4	107	7	95
		District ...	4	223	2	121
		Total ...	55	2,519	67	2,568

175. Measures are in progress for providing Barracks and Huts at the Stations where such accommodation did not previously exist.

Accommodation.

Her Majesty's Forces serving in Mysore.

176. Appended is a Return, lately received, showing the strength and distribution of the Troops under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army serving in Mysore :—

Stations.	Corps.	General Officers.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Chaplains.	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.	Deputy Asst. Quarter Master General.	Major of Brigade.	Staff Adjutant.	Aide-de-Camp.	Deputy-Judge Advocate Genl.	Pay Masters.	Engineers.	Commissariat Officers.	Comy. and Deputy. Comy. of Ordnance.	Conductors and Sub-Conductors.	Troop Quarter Masters.	Riding Masters.	Apothecaries, &c.	Native Commanding Officers.	Sergeants and Havildars.	Trumpeters and Drummers.	Farriers.	Rank and File.	Regiment Horses.	Native attached.	Sick of all Ranks.
Bangalore ...	Division ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cantonment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3rd Royal Horse Brigade Artillery ...	...	1	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	35	6	7	229	291	638	15
	Her Majesty's 1st Regiment R. D. Guards ...	...	1	3	15	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	34	10	7	494	533	609	24
	Foot Artillery A. Battery 14th R. R. A. ...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	109	117	173	9
	No. A. Battery 22nd ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	3	124	115	191	6
	Her Majesty's 60th Regiment ...	...	2	5	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	69	18	...	814	...	23	75
	14th Regiment N. I. ...	...	1	2	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	39	13	...	575	...	77	27
	22nd " ...	...	1	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	46	15	...	508	...	72	14
	32nd " ...	...	1	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	41	16	...	536	...	65	11
French Rocks	8th " ...	...	1	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	46	15	...	540	...	75	11
Harihur ...	16th " ...	...	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	46	16	...	561	...	79	3
Mysore ...	Detachment 6th Regiment N. I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	81	...	1	...
Hoosoor ...	Detachment 25th " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	52	...	1	...
	Local Details ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	13	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	9	29	72	5	11	3	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	10	87	357	114	22	4,773	1,156	2,065	207

Destruction of Guns in the Fortress of Seringapatam.

177. The attention of the Madras Government was drawn in 1861-62 to the large number of Guns remaining in the Fortress of Seringapatam, where the Gun-carriage Manufactory of the Madras Army was formerly located. The Guns have all been burst, and arrangements made for disposing of the shot and shell remaining in the Fortress. A considerable quantity of the cast-iron balls have been thrown into the Cauvery. The wrought iron shot have been made over to be worked up at the Factory of the Ashtagram Sugar Company, as some Members of the late Firm have undertaken to remove the whole on condition of retaining such as could be utilized by their machinery.

The total weight of iron is roughly estimated at 2,500 tons.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Establishments, Gratuities and Pensions.

178. The general re-organization of the Commission has been already described, and it only remains to notice the revision and reconstruction of the subordinate Executive Establishments (which was found to be indispensable owing to the formation of the new Districts and the abolition of the Huzoor Adawlut and Moonsiffs' Courts,) with the manner in which the agency in the Province has been affected by the recent changes, and the general financial results.

Revision of subordinate Establishments.

179. The first step taken was to analyse and thoroughly examine the Schedules of the Establishments in the four old Divisions, while at the same time the results of Mr. Cust's labors were procured from the Punjab, as the Establishments formed on his recommendations were believed to combine uniformity, efficiency and economy. The Mysore Establishments having been arranged under corresponding departmental heads, a revised scheme of Establishments, both as to proposed pay and numbers, was prepared by a Committee of the Superintendents, with due advertence to the peculiarities and requirements of the Province and the claims of the Native officials.

180. The adaptation of the former numerous and heterogeneous Establishments to an orderly system was found to be a work of considerable difficulty; but it is believed that the Schedules adopted, which have since received the approval of Government, represent a very efficient working Establishment, and that the revision has been carried out with great care and consideration for the claims of the officials in employment at the time.

Effect of the changes in the agency employed.

181. The following Statement shows the former and present organization of the higher Officers of the Commission :—

Former.	Rs.	Present.	Rs.
Commissioner ...	... 4,083	Commissioner	... 4,083
Secretary ...	... 1,400	Secretary ...	... 1,750
Military Assistant ...	... 1,600	Military Assistant	... 1,600
2nd Assistant ...	... 900	Auditor and Accountant	... 750
3rd " ...	... 700	Judicial Commissioner	... 3,166†
4th " ...	... 500	3 Superintendents	... 6,000*
Judicial Commissioner	... 3,500	2 Deputy Superintendents, 1st Class	3,000†
4 Superintendents ...	... 6,400	3 " 2nd "	3,600
10 Junior Assistants ...	... 5,000	3 " 3rd "	3,000
Deputation allowances for a Sub-division ...	400	Commissioner's Treasury Officer ...	250
Deputation allowances for Cantonment Joint Magistrate ...	... 350	1st Judge Small Cause Court ...	1,000
Deputation allowances for Commissioner's Treasury ...	... 250	2 European Assistants, 1st Class	1,400
3 Native Judges, Hoozoor Adawlut	... 1,500	4 " 2nd "	2,400
10 Sudder Moonsiffs ...	... 2,950	1 " 3rd "	500
		3 " 4th "	1,200
		3 Native Assistants, 1st Class	1,800
		4 " 2nd "	2,000
		4 " 3rd "	1,600
		4 " 4th "	1,200
Total	... 29,533	Total	... 40,299
		Increase per month ...	10,766

	Rs.
* 1st and 2nd years ...	2,000
3rd and 4th years ...	2,200
5th and all succeeding years	2,500

† The salaries of present incumbents are not affected by this revision, and stand as follows :—Judicial Commissioner ... 3,500
Two 1st Class Deputy Supdts. formerly Superintendents ... 2,200

182. Of the principal Native Officers affected by the new arrangements, those whose standing and services entitled them to notice were selected for the post of Native Assistants, the list including 2 Judges of the Hoozoor Adawlut, 3 Head Sheristadars of the former Divisions, and 8 Moonsiffs. Six individuals, who were found ineligible for the new class of appointments, were permitted to retire on suitable pensions. The number of superior appointments opened to Natives has been increased from 13 to 15, and the average salary raised from Rupees 342 to 440 per mensem.

183. The result attained by the revision of the Talook Establishments has been a reduction in the number of under-paid officials and a rise in the pay of the higher grades as shown below :—

Office.	Former.		Present.	
	No.	Average pay.	No.	Average pay.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Amildars	86	77 0 0	84	161 0 0
Peishkars	95	21 12 0	86	40 0 0
Sheristadars	86	21 7 0	84	36 2 0
Killadars	93	18 6 0	84	38 6 0
Shaikdars	846	6 10 0	500	14 0 0
Total ...	1,206		838	

184. The Divisional, District and Talook Establishments were re-organized by the Superintendents personally. Such of the old officials as were found efficient were confirmed; in many cases the sons of old and worn out men, if qualified, have succeeded to their fathers' appointments; and when this arrangement could not be made, gratuities on the graduated scale followed in the British Provinces have been allowed. Superannuation pensions have been recommended, to a limited extent, for those men the nature and length of whose service deserved especial consideration.

General Financial result.

185. The general financial result of these measures, including the revision of the Commissioner's Head Quarters Establishment for the formation of the Audit and Account Department is an increase of Rupees 12,412 monthly. The details of the classification of Talook Establishments are given in Appendix F., No. 1.

Commissioner's Head Quarters Establishment.

Establishment.	Former. No.	Former. Rupees.	Present. No.	Present. Rupees.
Clerks and other educated men for all Departments	246 ...	14,303 ...	217 ...	13,088
Uneducated	586 ...	3,645 ...	336 ...	2,359
Total ...		17,948		15,447
			Decrease, Rupees ...	2,501

Division and District Establishments.

Establishments.	Former. Rupees.	Present. Rupees.
English Offices	1,667 ...	4,545
Judicial "	2,655 ...	3,756
Revenue "	8,208 ...	6,524
Treasury "	1,659 ...	1,950
Office Attendants	2,251 ...	2,525
Petty Works and Post Establishments ...	483 ...	1,025
Adawlut and Moonsiffs	7,221 ...	5,670
Jail Establishments	1,973 ...	4,002
Town Police Establishments	2,724 ...	4,500
Cantonment Establishments	3,595 ...	3,188
Talook Establishments of all Departments	94,166 ...	92,193
Total ...	1,26,602	1,29,878
	Increase, Rupees ...	3,276

Pensions.

	Number.	Amount.	
Head Quarter Officials	24 ...	Rs. 553	
District "	16 ...	" 318	
		— =	871
Add increase for salaries of additional European and Native Officers ...			10,766
Total, Rupees ...			14,913
Deduct decrease in cost of Head Quarters Establishments			2,501
Net increase per month, Rupees ...			12,412

Gratuities.

The gratuities given amounted to Rupees 12,400-1-0 distributed to 643 persons.

General Remarks.

186. In carrying into effect a measure so extensive as re-casting the Establishments of an entire Territory, involving considerable numerical reductions, it is to be expected that individual cases of hardship will occur; but it is believed that the present revision has been attended with immediate satisfactory results, and will be followed by still more beneficial effects hereafter.

187. In the case of the higher grades, the more distinguished officials received actual promotion, a few retired honorably at the close of their service, and the introduction of a superior class of appointments is calculated, as anticipated by Government, to encourage the Native officials to attain a higher standard of efficiency, and to promote the convenience and welfare of the people.

188. In revising the subordinate Establishments, the great object to be attained was to give adequate pay without employing an undue number of men, and yet to cause as little dissatisfaction as possible. The prospect of fair allowances is now held out to men who were miserably under-paid, and in effecting this as little injury has been done to existing incumbents in regard to reductions as was compatible with the scheme of revision.

Introduction of the Budget System.

189. Under the orders of the Government of India, directing the introduction of the Budget system of accounts, an experimental Budget was prepared for the year 1862-63; but owing to the accounts of the Province being kept and rendered during the year in the Canarese forms, the classifications of which differed materially from that of the Budget, it was found impracticable at that time to bring into operation the checks of the English system. Towards the close of the year, an Officer of the Financial Department of the Government of India was appointed to the post of Auditor and Accountant of Mysore, and measures have been taken for the complete introduction of the new system.

Treasury Accounts.

190. As a preliminary step, the Rules for conducting Treasury business and the Forms of Account in use in the British Treasuries, adapted to the special requirements of the Province, have been prescribed for observance in the Treasuries from 1st May 1863; and the Budget heads of Account are now in force throughout, being initiated in the accounts of the Talook Amildars, in the vernacular characters and in simple forms suited to their transactions and the means at their command. From the original vernacular accounts, English Treasury accounts in the Budget form of classification have been ordered to be compiled in the principal Treasury Office of each Division, and submitted to the Mysore Department of Account, where the necessary checks will be exercised.

Pre-audit.

191. Under the former system of accounts, the pre-audit of expenditure was unknown, and the control over it was necessarily defective; from 1st May, however, all Bills for pay of Establishments &c. are submitted in English to the Auditor, and passed by him under the Rules in force before payment at the Treasuries.

192. In connection with a reformed system of Treasury business, Rules have been laid down for the conduct of remittance operations in specie, and by Bills for deposit accounts; and for the due security of Treasury currency Notes and Stamps in all the Treasuries, various minor Rules of practice have also been enjoined with the view of placing them on the matured footing of the Treasuries in British Territory. The complete attainment of this object, and the practical introduction of the Budget system in a Province which has been financially administered on Native models, both before and since the introduction of British agency, must necessarily be a work of time; but having regard to the short period since the reforms were begun, and to the local difficulties to be overcome, the progress already made may be deemed satisfactory.

Introduction of Currency Notes of the Government of India.

193. During the year 1862-63, in obedience to the orders of Government, measures were taken for the introduction of the Currency Notes of the Government of India. A Paper Currency was previously

unknown in Mysore, and it was to be apprehended that the Natives would be disposed to look upon any such medium with distrust, more especially as the Notes, apart from their novel character, were devoid of any inscription in Canarese indicative of their value, or the conditions under which they were issued. Under these circumstances it was determined, besides accepting them in payment of Government revenue, to issue them freely when asked for, both in payment of demands and in exchange for cash, and to afford all practicable facilities for cashing them when presented at the District and Talook Treasuries of the Province, in order to familiarize them to the Native community, and give confidence to the holders in their ability to obtain cash for Notes. How far these measures were successful may be judged by the fact that, since October 1862 when the first supply was sent from Madras up to 30th April 1863, Notes were received at the Commissioner's Treasury at Bangalore to the value of Rupees 4,87,750. The value of Notes issued at the Commissioner's Treasury was Rupees 1,37,450, and at the District and Talook Treasuries Rupees 72,150.

194. Doubtless, a large proportion of the Notes, especially those of the higher denominations, were employed for remittances to Madras by the wealthier classes; but it is probable that of those issued from the District and Talook Treasuries, which were principally supplied with Notes from 10 to 100 Rupees, a portion was used for transactions in the Province, and thus circulated, though to a limited extent, among the other classes. A supply of one lakh of Bombay Notes has recently been obtained for circulation in the Northern and Western Districts of the Province, where they will, it is supposed, be readily taken by traders and others having transactions with the Bombay Presidency; but at the present moment the unreserved issue of Notes has been arrested in consequence of objections raised by the Accountant General of Madras, which have been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Copper Currency.

195. The Copper Currency of the Province has long been in an unsatisfactory state; the coins in circulation are the British pyse or quarter anna, double pyse and pie piece, and the pyse marked XX cash,—a coin no longer issued from the Mints, but which is understood to be generally current in the Districts of the Madras Presidency, it is valued at one-third of an anna. Besides these, there is a Copper coin, issued during the Rajah's time and also from the local Mints, which were kept up for some time after the introduction of British authority; it is popularly known as a Dood or Doody, and has a large circulation, but is of rude mintage, and so easy of imitation that it is to be apprehended that spurious coins resembling it are circulated to a large extent. The uncertainty and inconvenience of a two-fold currency, the one British and the other Native, added to the special objection referred to, has led to an arrangement for displacing the Native Doods by importing a supply of British coin from the Madras Mint, and measures for the gradual withdrawal of the former are about to be introduced.

196. The Abstract Statement of Receipts and Charges in the prescribed form, as well as that exhibiting the income of His Highness the Rajah for the year 1862-63 are given in Appendix F., Nos. 2 and 3.

SECTION IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I.—Population.

Numbers.

197. The population of the Province, as given in the Returns of the year, is 3,872,209. It is remarkable that this number should be considerably below that given in 1861-62, but it is believed that the principal cause of this is the greater accuracy with which the census of the Cantonment and Pettah of Bangalore has been taken under the Municipal Committees. The houses have now been numbered, and it was ascertained that in the Cantonment the same houses appeared in several Returns furnished from different sources, the population having thus been much over-rated.

198. The census was taken on the 1st February 1863 in the Cantonment and Pettah with the following results:—

Cantonment.

Europeans	3,558
East Indians	1,481
Mahomedans	12,688
Hindoos, &c.	39,466
Total ...	57,193

Bangalore Pettah.

199. In the Bangalore Pettah, the number of males of all classes was 18,723 and females 17,579, being a total of 46,302. The general average for a house throughout the Province is found to be 4,151.

Public health.

200. The year has not been generally favorable to health: fever, cholera and small pox having prevailed, more or less, in all the Districts. Toomkoor may perhaps be excepted, as the general health in that part of the country is represented by the Deputy Superintendent to have been good.

Cholera.

201. Cholera broke out in a very severe form in Mysore and the adjacent villages. The prisoners in the Jail suffered considerably, and in the town the epidemic lasted two months causing great panic. The Police Reports gave the number of deaths as between 7 and 800 of all ages, but a general impression prevails that many deaths were not reported, for, in some parts of the town, nearly every house lost one or more inmates.

202. In the Nugur Division, the disease committed great ravages in the Chitaldroog District, and extended, more or less, over the whole Division in the latter part of the year; although in June, when it has generally been found to prevail with most violence, no cases occurred.

Cantonment of Bangalore.

203. In the Cantonment of Bangalore, according to the Register kept at the Police Office, 278 residents (exclusive of the European Military) were carried off. In January there were 9 deaths,—February 1, March 4, April 110, May 48, June 3, July 2, August 77,

September 18, October 6, and in the rest of the year none; or it may be said, there were several cases in January, a few epidemic cases up to the 18th April, when the disease became epidemic, and continued so till about the 12th May; after which, till the 10th August, there were merely a few dropping cases. From the 10th till the 25th August, there was another slight epidemic, which gradually subsided till the 20th October, after which to the end of the year there were no deaths. Out of the whole number of deaths only 4 were under 2 years of age.

Pettah.

204. In the Pettah 105 deaths from cholera took place, of which 82 were in January and 11 in September.

205. Dr. Kirkpatrick in his Annual Report has observed that a comparison of the daily range of the Ozonometer, with the number of deaths by cholera in the Cantonment and Pettah, does not corroborate the idea that the prevalence of cholera is associated with a deficiency of Ozone in the atmosphere, but merely leads to the conclusion that there is no connection between the two phenomena.

206. It is confidently hoped that the sanatory measures in progress in Bangalore and Mysore may prove beneficial in mitigating the severity of these visitations, and that the Native inhabitants, at present so apathetic on the subject, may be gradually induced to interest themselves in promoting cleanliness and ventilation. The attention of the District Officers will be directed to the subject of enforcing Conservancy in all the Head Quarter Stations of Districts.

II.—Emigration.

207. At present there appears to be no great inducement to the inhabitants of Mysore to emigrate. The country is not over-populated, and the Coffee plantations offer fair remuneration to the superfluous agricultural laborers, at a comparatively short distance from their own villages, to which at intervals they almost invariably return. The increasing demand for labor of this class will, probably, prevent any sensible increase in emigration for some time.

208. The number of emigrants, Natives of Mysore, who proceeded to, and returned from, the Mauritius from the 1st January 1862 to June 1863, according to the Registry kept in the Colonial Emigration Office and that of the Protector of Emigrants, is as follows:—

	Adults.		Children.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Proceeded	30	10	11	7
Returned	5	...	...	...
Total ...	35	10	11	7

The Emigration Agents of the French Government appear to have been unsuccessful in Mysore.

III.—Agriculture.

Rain-fall.

209. The difficulty of obtaining correct Returns of the fall of rain, except when the Registers are under the immediate charge of European Officers, is well known, and no reliance can be placed on any but those received from some of the Head Quarters Stations of Districts. In Bangalore the Register kept at the Pettah Hospital gives a fall of 38 inches and 13½ cents between the 30th April 1862 and 1st May 1863. The Deputy Superintendent of Bangalore observes that the greatest fall in the District appears to have been at Magree 25 miles to the west of Bangalore, and gives the average for the whole District as about 38 inches. In Toomkoor the rainfall was carefully gauged by the Apothecary, and ascertained to be 34 inches and 25 cents. No Returns were received from the Ashtagram Division, and in Nugur the fall at Shimoga was 22 inches and 10 cents.

Season and Crops.

210. In Bangalore the season was considered generally favorable. In Colar, though the rains were irregular, the out-turn of the crops was considered superior to that of any harvest for ten years. In Toomkoor the season began favorably with showers in May, but owing to the failure of the rains anticipated in June and July, and the prevalence of boisterous winds, some loss was experienced, and the land had in many places to be re-sown. The latter rains were abundant, and the tanks generally received an adequate supply of water without injury. The yield of raggi, the chief cereal, was a full average, but there was a partial failure in some of the pulse crops.

211. The grain harvest in Ashtagram was one of best known for years, but the season was unfavorable to tobacco, sooparee, chillies, and some other products.

212. The season throughout the Nugur Divison, as compared with that of 1861-62, was generally more favorable, notwithstanding a diminished rain-fall, but it varied much in the three Districts, and cannot be pronounced to be a good year, or even above the average of the past eight or ten years, during which the seasons appear to have undergone a change unfavorable to agriculture, chiefly from the scanty falls of rain. In the Shimoga District the early crops were good, but the latter were affected by the uncertainty of the rains. The areca-nut trees suffered much, as well as the dry crops in some of the open Talooks. In Cudoor the coffee crops are reported as successful, but in the Chituldroog District the season was an unfavorable one for cotton, and the dry crops generally were a failure.

Area under cultivation.

213. In the present condition of the land measures in Mysore, it would be hopeless to expect that any Statement could be produced which would exhibit with tolerable accuracy the area of

land under cultivation; but by the Returns now received, the extent of land under the different classes of cultivation is—

Wet	Acres	3,90,641
Dry	"	23,60,808
Garden	"	96,528

which, compared with the settlement of the year, would give an average assessment per acre on the land assessed in money, of—

Wet land per acre	Rupees	5	12	0
Dry "	"	1	3	0
Garden "	"	0	5	0

Prices.

214. The prices of the principal grains were lower than in 1861-62, but are still considered high with reference to those prevailing a few years ago. The sales of the Government shares of the buttaee grain were, on the whole, decidedly lower, and the maximum price per candy of 160 seers, realised in 1861-62, was not reached in any instance during the year under review. Cotton was in great demand, the exports to England having completely cut off the supply from Bellary and other cotton-growing Districts, and the price was higher than it has ever been known to be in Mysore.

215. At the present prices agriculture is admitted to be profitable, and it seems reasonable to anticipate that, with an increasing population on the Nilgheris, in Coorg, Wynâd and the west of Mysore, dependent to a great extent on Mysore for agricultural supplies, and with improved communications, prices will be maintained at remunerative rates, though the character of the climate which gives rise to marked differences in the season, even in contiguous Talooks, will always impart uncertainty to agricultural operations.

216. Among the special measures requisite for the encouragement of agriculture, the maintenance of the countless irrigation works is one of the most prominent, and the scheme elaborated during the past year for placing to a great extent the tanks and channels under the charge of the Civil Officers, who may naturally be supposed to be most interested in their preservation, will, it is hoped, conduce materially to this end. The confirmation of Pottahs for five years, the removal of restrictions on the construction of tanks and wells by private individuals, and the conversion of the buttaee into money assessment, alluded to in the Revenue Section of this Report, are, in themselves, and in the present condition of the land tenures, important and beneficial measures; but it must be admitted that they are, at the best, only temporary expedients for palliating evils, for which a Revenue Survey is the only effectual remedy.

Special products.

217. Among the special products deserving notice the principal are sugar, coffee, cotton and silk.

Sugar.

218. The area cultivated with sugar-cane was 10,599 acres, being an increase of 1,795 acres over the extent under similar cultivation in 1861-62, but the higher price of rice has a tendency to retard the extension of sugar-cane cultivation, as the cane requires a greater supply of water for a longer period.

219. Coffee is traditionally supposed to have been originally introduced from Arabia by pilgrims resorting to the celebrated Mutt of Baba Booden on the Hills of the same name in Nugur, but the cultivation has now extended to several Talooks both in Nugur and Ashtagram. An Approximate Statement of the number of acres taken up for coffee cultivation in both Divisions, framed during the past year, shows the extent to be as follows:—

Coffee.

Divisions.	Talooks.	Extent in acres.	Distribution in acres.	
			Europeans.	Natives.
Ashtagram	3	45,000	20,000	25,000
Nugur	6	30,000	2,650	27,350
Total ...	9	75,000	22,650	52,350

but late Returns from Ashtagram give a total of 56,958 acres in that Division, showing an increase of about 12,000 acres, of which 85 per cent. is in Native holdings. Of the above the vast majority of grants are held by Natives, generally for small areas, while the larger holdings are in the possession of Europeans.

220. In Ashtagram the average area is given as 933 acres for each European Planter, and six for each Native; in the case of the latter the maximum and minimum ranging from 1,200 acres to a plot of less than one acre. The best land has, in most places, been already taken up, and it would not be possible for any European gentlemen now to secure an estate of the extent of that held by Mr. Middleton in the Munzerabad Talook, which has been estimated as comprising an area of 16 square miles.

221. It is not easy to estimate accurately the produce of the Coffee Plantations, for the yield varies greatly according to the locality, and according to the experience and energy of the Planter. The following Table may be taken as approximately correct:—

Locality.	Produce per acre.		Value.
	Maunds.	Cwt.	
Ashtagram and Nugur new Plantations.	25	6¼	at 6 Rs. per maund=150 Rs.
Old Munzerabad Plantations ...	18	4½	Ditto =108 „
Native Plantations	5	1¼	Ditto = 30 „

222. Lands granted for coffee cultivation are held on Pottahs, the principal feature of which is to declare that an average minimum number of 500 coffee trees must be planted in every acre within the period of five years; and that, if this provision is not observed, the Government may resume summarily the whole, or any uncultivated portion, of the land; the latter provision, however, has been much relaxed by subsequent orders. The *Halut*, or Government demand, fixed originally at one Rupee per maund, but afterwards reduced to four annas, is declared to be in substitution of the ancient *Warum*, or Government share of the produce, and to be subject to revision, while any evasion of it is visited with penalties. In its present shape, although popular with the Natives from its indirect incidence, it is a heavy tax, and a greater burden on the productiveness of the land than a light acreage would be. It is objected to by European Planters on the just grounds that it falls most severely on those estates which have been brought into a flourishing state by enterprise and capital. The question, in all its bearings, has been already submitted to Government.

223. Great difficulties have to be encountered in ascertaining the amount of land granted to coffee cultivation, owing to allotments having been made at first without any limit, and to its not having been for many years compulsory to take out and register Pottahs. Fair progress has been made during the past year in bringing up the Registers, but the means at command are insufficient for determining and marking out, in a reliable manner, the boundaries of each estate, and consequently great delay is expe- rienced in issuing Pottahs. A Survey Establishment alone could meet this difficulty.

224. Mysore has held out substantial advantages for the investment of European capital, and the presence of the numerous English gentlemen, now resident in a part of the country formerly considered as the least promising, besides affording moral support to the Government, confers numerous indirect advantages. They have acted as Pioneers in a new country, their undertaking has been shown to be successful, and the Natives of all classes are now awake to the value of land, and anxious for its possession. Communication between the Coffee Districts, and the Talooks in the plain country, is more regular and frequent; new markets for grain and other agricultural produce have been opened by the location of bodies of Coolies on the estates, and the increased value of labor, besides raising money wages from three and three half Rupees to four and five Rupees per month, (and in some cases even more,) has had the effect of improving the condition of the numerous body of "Jeetgars," or aboriginal agricultural laborers, whom the once powerful Potails were able to retain at merely nominal wages as their hereditary bondemen.

225. As far as has been yet practicable, attention has been paid to the convenience of the Planters by arrangements for Postal communication, also for cashing their Bills, exchanging and supplying Currency Notes, and providing copper coin in sufficient quantities at the Talook Treasuries. They have been exempted from visits of Toddy-drawers and other petty jungle contractors, and measures are in progress for opening up the Coffee Districts by the construction of roads and ghauts.

226. The total area under cotton in Mysore is approximately acres 46,127. The principal cotton-growing Talooks are in the Nagur Division, which borders on the Dharwar Collectorate, and the Memorandum in the margin shows approximately, in acres, the extent of land taken up for the cultivation of foreign and indigenous cotton in each of the Districts and the whole Division.

Cotton.

	Shimoga.	Cudoor.	Chitaldroog.	Total.
Foreign ...	5,416	1,794	12,615	19,825
Indigenous	12,327	437	6,243	19,007
Total....	17,743	2,231	18,858	38,832

227. Taking the whole Division, about an equal extent is under indigenous and foreign cotton ; but in Chitaldroog, where the cultivation has spread more rapidly from superior adaptation of soil and climate, the foreign has, to a great extent, supplanted the indigenous, and more than doubled its extent. From the unseasonably heavy rains in March and April, however, the foreign cotton failed.

228. There can be no doubt that, from the enhanced price and larger and more ready market for foreign cotton, especially during the past two years, and from the increased demand made on the Mysore cotton, even while yet on the ground, a great stimulus to its cultivation has been created ; and it is to be hoped that, in spite of bad seasons, the people may be induced to persevere until the foreign seed shall have become perfectly acclimatized, and the growth fairly established. The hardier nature of the indigenous plant tends, where the seasons have been so irregular as during the last few years, and where the means of the cultivator are barely sufficient to tide him over one bad season, without the risk of falling irretrievably into the hands of Native Bankers, to make him cling to it with considerable tenacity, and a comparison of the two crops, as they stood on the ground last year, was sufficiently striking to remove surprise on this point.

229. Dr. Forbes, the experienced Superintendent of the Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, states that in Dharwar also the American cotton crop had a narrow escape from failure by blight caused by insects, which took place chiefly in the south and eastward portions of the Collectorate, in other words in the tract bordering on Mysore. The plants are stated to have suffered only in foliage ; but, being young and favored by season, were able to throw out fresh leaves, which they did plentifully ; but had the attack taken place at a later period, Dr. Forbes is of opinion that the crop would have been lost. He goes on to say—" It is difficult to explain the cause of these occurrences with regard to foreign cotton ; but as far as Dharwar is concerned, it is satisfactory to be able to say that failure in the crop is far less frequent now than during the early period of the introduction of the plant, and probably the same will take place in new Districts before it acquires the entire confidence of the cultivators as it has done here." It is also his impression that seed undergoes a naturalizing as well as climatizing effect, and he recommends seed to be obtained always from the places where the plants were most flourishing the year before, taking care not to sow it too near the place in which it was grown. These views, the result of experience and observation, are well worthy of being generally known, and calculated to give confidence to people undertaking the introduction of the foreign cotton.

230. In 1861 Mr. Davis was appointed Supervisor of cotton cultivation in Mysore, with a view to encourage the introduction of foreign seed. A large quantity, amounting

to 4,652 maunds, was procured from Dharwar and distributed, but proved insufficient to satisfy the demand, and the cultivators obtained also from the same quarter a considerable supply for themselves. Early in February last saws and brushes for cotton gins were received from England, and handed over to Mr. Davis, who has since completed nearly thirteen gins, six of which have been sold for what is considered a fair price, and seven are nearly ready for issue, other seven being in hand. Gins are in great demand, but the present arrangements for their manufacture and distribution are defective, and it is proposed to import them direct from England in future.

231. The duty formerly levied on cotton exported from Mysore has been abolished, and attention directed to improving the communications in the cotton-growing Talooks. The want of a bridge over the Toombudra at Hurrihur, to which point the produce of the Shimoga, Cudoor and Chituldroog Districts converges, is a serious impediment to all traffic in that part of Mysore.

Silk.

232. The cultivation of the mulberry, and the preparation of silk, which are supposed to have been introduced into Mysore by the Mussulman followers of Hyder, or Tippoo, are increasing considerably. The total area under cultivation is now acres 11,586, the assessment on which is Rupees 79,696-0-4.

233. Considerable competition arises for patches of ground suitable for the purpose, but there is great inequality in the rates on the land so cultivated, which amounted in one Talook to 700 in number, ranging from Rupees 29-10-6 to Rupees 1-1-0, with an average of Rupees 6-1-8 per acre. Most of the Silk is exported to Bellary, Dharwar, and other localities where Native manufacturers are located, and a considerable quantity is said to find its way to Hyderabad, and even further north. The merchants give advances through their local agents to the spinners, who generally are also the tenants of the mulberry gardens.

234. Silk pays an *ad valorem* Customs duty of 5 per cent.; but being an article of high value in small bulk, it is generally believed that the duty is extensively evaded. The quantity of silk which paid duty during the year was maunds 11,029-18-19½, estimated at Rupees 11,22,876-7-0 in value.

IV.—Forests.

235. It is to be regretted that at present reliable information of the number of trees now standing in the various Forests is not easily attainable; but it is anticipated that more attention will shortly be paid to the Forest Department than was hitherto found possible.

236. Amongst all the varieties of valuable wood to be found in the Province, those noted in the margin are in great demand, and the cutting of them without the permission of Government has been for some years prohibited. Owing, however, to the want of properly organised Establishments, the finest trees are felled to make one cart-load, and logs of 50 feet are cut up because there are no means of bringing them out of the Forest. No systematic trimming or thinning of the trees is practicable

Poon { Of special value for Bombay Naval purposes, the spars being superior to those of any other tree.

Teak.
Black-wood.
Ebony.

and those that are to be felled are not previously marked. The consequence is that fine young saplings are ruthlessly cut down, instead of being carefully preserved, thus entailing great loss on the Government. Logs are not stacked, nor is the brushwood cleared at the proper season, so that great havoc is committed by the fires which occur periodically in the jungles. In addition to this, the forests are in some parts so dense, and the population in the neighbourhood is so sparse that little is known of them, a portion of the hill ranges never having been visited by European Officers. In such cases there is absolutely no check upon the wild Curoobas or other forest tribes, who cut down the most valuable trees indiscriminately, in many instances destroying fine timber in order to raise a scanty crop of grain from the ashes. This species of cultivation, called in the language of the country *Koomree*, is very common in some parts, though prohibited by Government.

237. An evil of great magnitude is also growing, which requires immediate correction, namely, the increasing scarcity of fire-wood, which in Bangalore has trebled in price of late years. The same fact is observable at other stations, and hills which, within the recollection of some of the older Officers in the Commission, were formerly covered with wood, yielding an ample supply for the wants of the neighbouring towns, are now quite denuded of trees. These points, with the general preservation of the Forests and the control of the Sandal-wood Depôts, can only be satisfactorily disposed of by an efficient Conservancy Department.

238. In Ashtagram, the Mysore and Malabar Frontier Forests have been, till lately, under the joint conservancy of an Officer of the Madras Forest Department; but the working of the Forest remained with the Superintendent of the Division. This arrangement has ceased, and the Ashtagram Forests are at present under the charge of the District Officers, by whom sales are held periodically at Mysore.

239. The Forests of Nugur are immediately under the charge of the Assistant Conservator Dr. Oswald, who has now superintended them for some years. Timber sales are held annually with reference to the demand and the amount of wood in store, and the wood is classed as teak, black-wood or jungle-wood. No teak has been felled in Nugur during the year, or for some time previous; the present wood in store consisting of what has been, after careful search, recovered from the forests, of wood formerly felled when no regular conservancy existed. No public sale of teak was held during the year, although some logs were disposed of on private sale. The quantity in store consist of 2,363 logs containing 44,720 cubic feet of timber, valued at half a lakh of Rupees. A plantation for rearing young teak trees was commenced, two years ago, on the banks of the Budra, near Luckwally, and 8,475 young trees have now been planted out; it is intended to put down 5,000 more during the ensuing rains. Some of the young trees planted two years ago now measure 14½ feet in height and 8¼ inches in circumference at the base. Seed is obtained from the Malabar Coast, and a small Establishment is employed to superintend the plantation. The ryots have been allowed to obtain the bastard teak poles not exceeding 18 feet in length and 15 inches in circumference, for the past two years, on payment of Rupees 7-8-0 per hundred. They have been readily bought for building and other purposes, and 16,045 have accordingly been sold during the past year, yielding Rupees 1,203-5-0. The price for

these poles was originally Rupees 5½ per hundred, but was raised without any diminution in the number of applications.

240. Of black-wood 113 logs, and of jungle-wood 3,833 logs, were sold by auction during the past year, realizing the sum of Rupees 19,582-13-6, a good price, considering the timber was short and of inferior quality. There now remain in store 217 logs of black-wood and 4,229 of jungle-wood. With the exception of a small number of large sized logs, which were collected during the previous year, this wood is the remains of what was cut and collected by the Department some four years ago for Railway purposes, but not required. As jungle-wood rapidly deteriorates, it has not been considered advisable to collect more than a small number of large sized logs during the past year. These latter are not yet included in the accounts, as the contracts on which they were cut have not been concluded.

241. The average income for the last five years from sandal-wood and timber in Mysore has been sandal-wood Rupees 1,78,702, and timber Rupees 38,008; but the system of management, as observed above, needs revision, and the question of introducing really effective conservancy was brought to the notice of Government in August 1862, and is now under consideration.

V.—Mining.

242. The quantity of iron manufactured in Mysore during the year is estimated at nearly 1,200 tons, of which about 280 tons were exported and the remainder retained for home consumption.

VI.—Survey.

243. There are no Survey operations to record. The necessity for a Revenue Survey has been represented to Government and provisionally sanctioned, the details being still under consideration.

VII.—Hospitals, Dispensaries and Vaccination.

Changes in Establishments.

244. The re-organization of the Commission rendered an addition to the numbers of the Medical Department necessary, and accordingly a scheme to provide for the increased medical wants of the Commission was proposed, and has since been sanctioned by Government. To meet the immediate want of medical aid for the new District Establishments, application was made to the Madras Government, and three Assistant Apothecaries and ten Dressers were transferred to Mysore. No alterations have been made in the Establishment of the Bangalore Pettah, Cantonment Civil Hospital, or the Lunatic or Leper Asylums, and in that of the Shimoga Hospital only a slight change among the menial servants, involving no additional expense.

Buildings.

245. Several very considerable improvements have been effected in the drainage, lighting, ventilation and accommodation of the Pettah Hospital. A Plan for a new Hospital for the Cantonment on another site, and of a different design from the present building, has been matured, and obtained the conditional sanction of Government. The design, which has been

highly approved by Government, follows generally the arrangements of La Riboisière Hospital in Paris, and is peculiarly adapted for India from the facilities it presents for segregating particular castes or classes of disease, and for improved ventilation. When the Hospital is built, the present ill adapted and badly situated building will be disposed of, and the Civil population of the Cantonment will have available Hospital accommodation of a superior nature, and most conveniently situated. The Lunatic Asylum has been very considerably improved during this year, and at Hassan a house for the Assistant Apothecary, containing a room for the District Dispensary, has been completed, and was occupied in January.

Number of sick treated.

246. The following is an Abstract Statement of the number of sick treated at the Bangalore Hospitals :—

Hospitals.		Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted. 1862. May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	1863. January.	February.	March.	April.	Total.	Grand Total.	Died.
Pettah Hospital	In.	81	76	62	80	88	69	83	88	70	54	45	46	35	820	850	37
	Out.	92	1,147	1,197	1,039	1,265	1,101	1,016	1,249	1,202	1,139	1,115	1,125	1,110	14,075	14,167	3
Cantonment	In.	30	69	60	64	80	61	72	64	56	53	49	47	45	722	752	66
	Out.	18	150	165	158	155	174	178	174	194	184	151	119	187	1,989	1,997	3
Police Establishment		1	1	8	2	8	1	1	1	—	1	2	2	2	23	24	...
Cantonment Jail		9	27	33	28	34	28	40	35	50	46	34	37	40	434	443	4
Total		210	1,450	1,522	1,422	1,625	1,433	1,589	1,702	1,600	1,475	1,396	1,378	1,444	18,076	18,286	143

247. As compared with the preceding year, there has been a slight falling off in the number of in-patients, particularly at the Pettah Hospital, and a small increase of out-patients at both Hospitals, and in the total of sick treated. The average daily number of in-patients at the Pettah Hospital was 54¼, of out-patients 86¾; at the Cantonment Hospital 48 in-patients, and out-patients 10½. The average stay in Hospital of those discharged was 28 days in the Pettah, and 23 in the Cantonment Hospital; but the average is much heightened by the long stay in Hospital of a considerable number of chronic cases. The proportion of deaths to treated was 4·1 per cent. at the Pettah, and 12·7 at the Cantonment Hospital; of the deaths, 3 at the Pettah and 17 at the Cantonment Hospital were caused by cholera. As has been the case hitherto, all castes of the native community have sought admission, and, as usual, the largest proportions of the sick have been of the Brahmin, Mussulman, Pariah, Gentoo and Canarese castes.

Lunatic Asylum.

248. The admissions have been nearly the same as in former years; the most common cause assigned for this disease being the abuse of intoxicating drugs; but very few are brought into the Asylum till they have been some time deranged, and till the resources of Native art,

particularly conjuration, have been expended on them. The inmates have generally been quite manageable, and many of them have been regularly employed in the Hospital garden, raising vegetables for their own use. Of the 113 treated 45 have been cured, or so much relieved that they could be restored to their friends.

	Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted.													Grand Total.	Died.
		1862.								1863.				Total.		
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Lunatic Asylum ...	57		2	2	12	6	4	5	3	5	3	1	4	56	113	13

Leper Asylum.

249. *Annual Return of Lepers in the Asylum in* 1863.

	Remained 30th April 1862.	Admitted.													Grand Total.	Died.
		1862.								1863.				Total.		
		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
Leper Asylum ...	30	1	...	—	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	1	13	43	3

Divisional and District.

250. The following Table shows the number of sick treated by the Apothecaries attached to the several Division and District Establishments, and by the Medical Officer in charge of the Nugur Division at the Shimogah Hospital. A considerable number of followers and ryots, in addition to the Government servants, have received the advantages of medical aid :—

Remained on 30th April 1862.	Admitted during the year.												Total.	Grand Total.	Died.
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.			
142	649	575	608	557	532	601	716	595	597	468	471	641	7,010	7,152	65

Vaccination.

251. Doctor Kirkpatrick observes that there was unusual difficulty in keeping up vaccination in Bangalore, the numbers attending for it being less, and the people being unwilling to bring their children a second time to furnish lymph for fresh subjects, a fact which is also noticed by Dr. Oswald at Shimogah. The Returns, however, show the total number vaccinated

in the Bangalore Civil Hospitals and at the District Dispensaries to be 99,538. The quality of the lymph in use has been ascertained to be good by the Medical Officers of five Districts, and by Dr. Kirkpatrick during a tour in the Province. The number of Vaccinators employed has fluctuated between 72 and 82.

Expenditure.

252. The Expenditure for the Medical Department has been as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1. Bangalore		35,914	2	8
2. Divisions and Districts		17,940	7	0
3. Vaccination		11,160	0	5
Total ...		65,014	10	1

VIII.—Bangalore Poor House.

253. Under the special sanction of Government the Friend-in-Need Society receives a monthly grant-in-aid of Rupees 450, on the part of the Mysore Government, towards the Funds of the Institution, subject to regular Reports on the operations of the Society.

254. The detailed Report of the Secretary for the year ending 30th April 1863 is satisfactory, showing that the Committee, which, in addition to several Civil and Military Officers of the Station, includes the Chaplains and Superintendent of Police as ex-officio members, exercise a vigilant control over the Funds, and that the distribution of relief has been impartial and judicious.

255. The disbursements consist of assistance to destitute travellers passing through the Station, relief to paupers, temporary assistance and trifling pensions to aged and indigent persons, with charges for the Poor House Establishment and contingencies. A grant of Rupees 500 was voted towards the erection of a Juvenile Reformatory under the charge of the Superintendent of Police in connection with the Cantonment Jail, and Plans and Estimates are under preparation for the erection of a few Alms-houses. The sum to the credit of the Society on the 30th April 1863 was Rupees 10,504-11-11.

IX.—Railways.

Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway.

256. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway, in his last Report to the Directors regarding the progress, during the official year 1862-63, of the works on the Bangalore Branch, dated 12th February 1863, stated that the works and permanent way of 12½ miles of the 1st District were finished, and that it was anticipated that at least 24 miles of the line would be available for an engine in six months from that time. A large embankment had then to be completed, and several rock cuttings, of somewhat formidable dimensions, had still to be got through; but, all things considered, it was predicted that the Bangalore Branch will be ready for opening early next year. The station works at Jalarpett Junction, Bangalore, and intermediate stations are well advanced, and, although they may not be completed when the line is opened, they will afford all temporary accommodation.

X.—Botanical Gardens.

257. The Laul Bagh continues to improve under the charge of Mr. New, whoes care and taste have rendered it a beautiful place.

258. The fountain garden in front of the Green-houses, which was in progress at the close of last year, is now completed, and in this portion of the grounds have been planted two of the Araucaria Excelsa, presented by His Excellency Sir W. Denison, which are now ten feet high. Balustrades have been added to the flights of steps leading to the Green-houses, and two curved terrace walks with flights of stone steps have been constructed, connecting the Band-stand with the main carriage drive.

259. A collection of Ferns, Cycades, Ardisias, &c. obtained by Mr. New in botanical excursions to Coorg, the Nilgheris, and Nugur, has been placed in the shaded part of the garden, and many other useful and interesting plants have been added to the collection during the past year. The most valuable are those raised from 265 kinds of seeds supplied by Dr. Anderson of the Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Dr. Jameson, Seharunpore, has supplied 233 kinds of timber and shrub seeds, including a large supply of tea seed. Dr. Bidie of Hoonsoor has forwarded Taraxacum and other seeds, chiefly medicinal. The garden is also specially indebted to Nabob Salar-Jung, the Minister at Hyderabad, for cuttings of the celebrated grape vines of Aurungabad, and to Dr. Leslie of Coonoor, for the fresh fruit of the Theobroma Cocoa from which healthy chocolate plants have been raised. Some of the tea seed received from Dr. Jameson was sown in the garden, but the greater part was distributed to 22 European and Native Coffee Planters in Coorg, Munzerabad and Nugur; two of whom state that the seed has sprouted. The sale of seeds, plants and other produce has realised Rupees 1,770, exclusive of what has been furnished to His Highness the Rajah for his gardens at Mysore, to the Soldiers' Gardens at Bangalore, and the Bangalore Hospital Garden for which no charge has been made.

260. The introduction of wild animals into the Laul Bagh has added to its attractions for the public, though the number is small and the arrangements for their accommodation are still defective.

261. During the year 9,837 carriages and 3,997 equestrians entered the garden, and it has now become also a favorite resort of the Natives of the Town of Bangalore.

XI.—Government Press.

262. The Government Press, under the active superintendence of Mr. Garrett, Junior, has been found of essential service during the year. In addition to supplying printed Forms of the new Budget and Treasury Accounts, a variety of Notifications and Circulars, the promulgation of which was rendered necessary by the resent changes, have been issued in print, which has ensured the speedy diffusion of information, indispensable to the public and to the Officers of Government.

263. Several Educational works of importance and the Manuals of instructions on departmental subjects have been completed, or are in progress; and much miscellaneous

work has been executed for all Departments in Mysore as well as for Coorg. A few of the principal works are entered in the List below, which includes some for the use of the Bombay Government :—

NAME.	Number printed.	Description of the Work and Remarks.
Manual for the Stamp Department ...	24	Royal 8vo., 8 pages (in part).
Mahomedan Law in Canarese ...	300	Demi 8vo., 80 " "
Moral Class Book in Canarese ...	2,500	" 12mo., 192 " "
Abridged History of India ...	2,000	" " 24 " "
Canarese and English Dictionary ...	500	" " 320 " "
History of England	3,000	" " 312 " "
History in Canarese	1,000	" 18mo., 144 "
First Book in Canarese	3,000	" 18mo., 48 "

264. The estimated value of the Stock of Type, Presses, Furniture, &c. is Rupees 20,667-12-8, the cost of Establishment during the past year was Rupees 7,797-5-6, and the estimated value of the Work (exclusive of paper,) according to the scale of charges current in Madras and Bangalore, Rupees 13,942-2-0.

Presses worked by private Individuals.

265. The Returns from the Civil Officers give the number of Presses worked by private individuals as seven. They are all located in Bangalore, the establishment of a Press at any of the other large towns not having yet been attempted as a speculation. The character and circulation of the periodicals at present printed in the Province is given in Appendix G.

CONCLUSION.

266. Having thus passed in review the various Departments under their several headings, it may not be inappropriate to say a few words as to the results of the past year's labors.

267. It has been my endeavour to carry out any change which has been effected, with due regard to the former circumstances of the Province, and to enlist on the side of the Administration the interests of the more influential classes. It must be admitted, however, that, owing to the political causes which have unsettled the minds of the people during the year in question, this has been no easy task, and that unceasing vigilance and supervision are needed to consolidate such improvements as have been introduced. I think it necessary at the same time to point out, that the successful results which attended the late Sir M. Cubbon's long and popular administration, were, in reality, owing to the vitality and esprit infused into every Department by the European Officers, without whose vigilant supervision and control the abuses of the former Native rule would have continued as rife as ever. It is a mistake to suppose that, were this

supervision withdrawn, the affairs of the Province could be as successfully conducted as before. When the former Foujdars were removed and their places taken by the European Superintendents of Divisions, the Rajah remonstrated against what he regarded as an innovation upon a Native system of administration; but there can be no doubt that the change was attended by the happiest results, and that it was solely owing to the check thus put upon the lawlessness and rapacity of the subordinate officials that the people were protected from the spoliation and tyranny to which they had long been subjected. Under the directions of Lord William Bentinck revised forms of Civil and Criminal procedure were introduced, the revenue system was ameliorated, new modes of accounts were enforced, and, in fact, the whole fabric of the administration was remodelled, and an organized Government substituted for one of irregularity and confusion. It is not to be supposed, however, that any system can be a stereotyped pattern of excellence, unsusceptible of improvement, nor was there any reason why Mysore, more than other parts of India, should stand still in the course of progress. All that seemed necessary was to effect changes with ordinary caution, and to maintain intact what was of undoubted value.

268. My principal object has been to introduce uniformity of system, which, owing to the great latitude of authority formerly exercised by the Superintendents resulting in a wide divergence of practice, was greatly needed. In this work I have received most valuable aid and support from the Officers appointed last year to the charge of the new Divisions, and I look forward confidently to the best results from their labors. It must be allowed that the more we consolidate and systematize the working of the administration, the further we depart from the Native standard of government. It is only in the earlier stages of our assumption of rule, however, that individual Officers need be invested with unlimited and almost despotic control, it being eventually safer to prescribe authoritative instructions for guidance, than to trust to the judgment and force of character of those exercising large executive powers. This argument has increased weight if the number of Officers is extended as has been the case in Mysore, and especially so in respect to those who are wanting in previous training and experience.

269. While I feel assured that, to ensure efficiency, the supervision of European Officers is indispensable, the Mysore service now offers to Native Officials opportunities of advancement which are highly appreciated. The honorable position of Native Assistant, which was constituted last year under the orders of Government, is one which, both in regard to authority and pay, is much coveted by the Native Officials, and which is peculiarly well adapted to the circumstances of a Native State. So far as I am able to judge, the Officers who have been appointed under this designation have given great satisfaction, and are earnestly disposed to win for themselves the approval of Government.

270. For the many important improvements in the Judicial Department, which have been introduced during the last year, I have to thank Mr. Saunders, the Judicial Commissioner, who has taken especial trouble in devising Rules suited to the circumstances of the Province, and which will be most useful as a guide to the Officers generally.

271. The three Superintendents, Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbs, Captain Pearse, and Captain Elliot, C. B., have all labored most indefatigably in carrying out the revised system of administration sanctioned by Government, and my best thanks are due to them for the exertions they have made in laying down Rules for the guidance of their subordinates, and for the close supervision which they have maintained over the Officers under them.

272. All the Deputy Superintendents have worked cheerfully in the discharge of their duties. Some of them have had but limited experience, and, as the revision has only been in operation for a few months, it would be premature to offer any decided opinion upon their respective merits; but the following Officers have submitted Reports which do them much credit:—Lieutenant Tredway Clarke, Major J. Puckle, Major T. MacHutchin, and Captain J. Campbell. Owing to want of houses in the new Districts, some of the Deputy Superintendents have been more migratory than I consider advisable; but this circumstance has enabled them to make themselves well acquainted with their Districts, and is not, therefore, to be regretted.

273. The Assistants, European and Native, have done their work well and with a good spirit. I refrain from particularizing their names for the same reason that I have adduced in referring to the Deputy Superintendents.

274. The two Judges of the Small Cause Court, Mr. L. Ricketts, and Mr. Numboor Krishnia, have given general satisfaction by the soundness of their decisions, and the efficient working of the Court.

275. The post of Superintendent of Police was for a part of the year filled by Major Puckle, who is an excellent Officer. The duties have latterly been discharged with much credit by Lieutenant C. Pearse.

276. Commendation is due to the following Heads of Department among the staff of Native Officials. Vejearungum Naidoo, Head Sheristadar; Arnachellum Moodeliar, Feriad Bukshy; Sham Rao, Khazana Bukshy.

277. Captain Ramsay, Military Assistant, is entitled to much praise for his efficient superintendence of the Mysore Horse and Foot, which are now in a high state of discipline.

278. The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Garrett, has devoted much attention to the cause of Education, and I look forward confidently to the results which the Government may anticipate from his labors in the Province.

279. Mr. Hudson, who was recently appointed as Deputy Auditor and Accountant, has exerted himself most strenuously in revising and perfecting the system of accounts in accordance with the Budget system, and I beg to acknowledge the valuable assistance which, in a short space of time, he has already afforded me.

280. The Department of Public Works was, for the greater part of the year, supervised by Colonel Lawford, Chief Engineer, who was unsparing in his efforts to improve its working and to repair any defects formerly observable. Since his departure Lieutenant-Colonel Carpendale has performed the duties with equal efficiency and entirely to my satisfaction. The exertions of Major Sankey, who, for a short time, was

in charge of the Chief Engineer's Office, have, on several occasions, called forth the approval of Government, and I beg to add my own sense of his great ability and the aid which he has rendered to the Department. The Executive Engineers, as a body, have exerted themselves to bring about that more efficient working of the Department which is now apparent, and which has been recognized by the Government of India. The task was one of no small difficulty. *

281. I have further to record the valuable services of Doctor Kirkpatrick, Surgeon to the Commission, an Officer of much experience, and deservedly popular. I also beg to acknowledge the exertions of Doctor Oswald, in charge of the Nugur Division. Doctor Houston, Acting Durbar Surgeon, has readily given the benefit of his advice to the Civil Establishment at Mysore, though his doing so was quite voluntary, and not within the strict line of his functions.

282. *The duties of the Secretary were, for half the year under report, performed by Captain Pearse, to whom my thanks are due for his assiduity and prompt despatch of business. During the latter portion of the year, these duties have devolved on Captain Hay, the present Secretary, who has been of material assistance to me in re-organizing the Commission, and whose superior ability and especial capacity for the post of Secretary I have great pleasure in bringing prominently to notice.

BANGALORE;
The 19th September 1868.

(Signed) L. BOWRING,
Commissioner.

APPENDICES

TO THE

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE,

FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

Appendix A.—Table No. 1.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	Courts.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of: In favor of the Plaintiffs. Fully.	Partly.	Total.	In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	Remaining on 30th April.
1861-62	Superintendents' and other Courts	287	3,545	3,832	1,772	588	2,360	1,059	3,419	413
	Amildars' Courts	361	12,727	13,088	7,629	2,744	10,353	2,201	12,554	534
	Total ...	648	16,272	16,920	9,401	3,332	12,713	3,260	15,973	947
1862-63	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization	412	2,421	2,833	1,451	492	1,943	890	2,833	...
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization	1	524	525	311	105	216	113	329	195
	Bangalore Court of Small Causes	...	805	805	342	98	440	283	723	82
	Amildars' Courts	534	15,379	15,913	7,434	4,269	11,702	3,079	14,781	1,132
	Total ...	947	19,129	20,076	9,540	4,963	14,503	4,364	18,667	1,409
	Increase ...	299	2,857	3,156	...	1,631	1,790	1,104	2,894	462
	Decrease ...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 2.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Classification of Original Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	Nature of Suits.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of: In favor of the Plaintiffs. Fully.	Partly.	Total.	In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	Remaining.
1881-82	Suits affecting land	158	337	495	369	237	606	205	811	184
	Personal suits	482	15,313	15,795	8,962	3,964	12,926	3,017	15,943	772
	Other suits	8	122	130	50	31	81	38	119	11
	Total ...	648	16,272	16,920	9,381	3,332	12,713	3,260	15,973	947
1882-83	Suits affecting land	164	798	962	313	129	442	272	714	248
	Personal suits	772	18,323	19,095	9,010	4,907	13,917	4,362	17,879	1,201
	Other suits	11	78	89	17	27	44	30	74	15
	Total ...	947	19,129	20,076	9,340	4,963	14,303	4,364	18,667	1,409
Increase	Suits affecting land	6	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...
	Personal suits	299	3,010	3,309	48	1,743	1,791	1,045	2,836	509
	Other suits	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	299	3,010	3,309	48	1,743	1,791	1,112	2,836	513
	Net	299	2,857	3,156	...	1,631	1,590	1,104	2,694	462
Decrease	Suits affecting land	...	109	109	56	108	164	...	97	51
	Personal suits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other suits	...	44	44	33	4	37	8	45	...
	Total ...	...	153	153	89	112	201	8	142	51
	Net	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 25th July 1883.

(Signed) C. H. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 3.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Value of Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Disposed of					
Years.	Value of suits which remained at the commencement of the year.	Value of suits filed during the year.	Total.	In favor of the Plaintiffs.			In favor of the Defendants.	Total.	Value of suits remaining undisposed of.
				Fully.	Partly.	Total.			
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62	2,40,424 13 5	17,44,261 3 2½	19,93,686 0 7½	7,41,220 1 0	2,96,559 15 0½	10,37,859 14 0½	6,59,057 12 8	16,76,896 10 8½	3,16,789 5 11
1862-63	3,16,789 5 11	20,69,345 7 2	23,86,144 13 1	7,96,434 6 9	3,74,177 1 4	11,70,611 8 1	7,51,820 6 10½	19,22,431 14 11½	4,63,712 14 1½
Increase	67,374 8 6	3,25,084 3 11½	3,92,458 12 5½	55,105 5 9	77,587 4 3½	1,32,752 10 0½	1,12,762 10 2½	2,45,515 4 3	1,46,923 8 2½
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE,
The 12th August 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

[Figures]

Appendix A.—Table No. 4.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Duration of Original Cases disposed of.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.	Total Number of days.	Average duration.
																Days.
1861-62 ...	9,543	3,197	1,079	1,305	810	491	254	259	104	147	31	21	13	15,973	9,40,117	59-4
1862-63 ...	6,484	3,437	2,630	1,603	1,532	1,221	660	349	196	147	99	63	57	18,667	14,03,015	75-1
Increase ...	...	910	1,550	248	722	840	406	90	92	...	67	42	44	2,694	4,62,898	15-7
Decrease ...	2,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Appendix A.—Table No. 5.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detail of Original Cases pending.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.
1861-62	275	274	154	52	38	18	57	34	17	12	9	5	...	947
1862-63	261	93	101	98	103	74	257	116	43	31	22	19	49	1,327
Increase ...	...	...	...	46	65	56	200	82	26	19	13	14	49	380
Decrease ...	12	181	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE:
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 6.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Appeal Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Years.	Courts Appealed From.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.			Total of columns 3 and 4.	Disposed of								Remaining.
			Number of cases appealable.	Number of cases appealed.	Per cent.		Confirmed.	Per cent.	Modified.	Per cent.	Reversed.	Per cent.	Total.	Per cent.	
1861-62.	Superintendents' and other Courts ...	42	1,656	381	23·0	423	120	39·9	73	19·1	155	41·1	377	89·1	46
	Amildars' Courts ...	24	8,221	740	9·0	764	272	36·5	156	21·0	316	42·5	744	97·4	20
	Total ...	66	9,877	1,121	11·3	1,187	422	37·6	229	20·4	471	42·0	1,121	94·4	66
1862-63.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization ...	45	1,119	364	32·5	410	142	39·4	92	25·8	136	36·8	370	90·2	40
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization ...	0	322	68	21·1	68	7	40·7	2	13·3	6	40·0	15	22·1	53
	Amildars' Courts ...	20	9,621	769	8·0	789	266	37·9	185	26·4	250	35·7	701	88·8	88
	Total ...	65	11,062	1,301	10·9	1,367	415	39·2	279	25·7	392	36·1	1,086	81·7	181
Increase.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization ...	4	0	0	9·5	0	0	0	20	5·7	0	0	0	1·1	0
	Deputy Superintendents' and Assistants' Courts subsequent to the re-organization ...	0	322	68	21·1	68	7	40·7	2	13·3	6	40·0	15	22·1	53
	Amildars' Courts ...	0	1,100	20	0	20	0	1·4	29	3·4	0	0	0	0	68
	Total ...	4	1,422	87	0	93	7	0	51	0	6	0	15	0	121
	Net ...	0	1,165	93	0	93	0	0·6	51	5·3	0	0	0	0	115
Decrease.	Superintendents' and other Courts previous to the re-organization ...	0	537	17	0	13	8	1·4	0	0	19	4·3	7	0	6
	Deputy Superintendents' and other Courts subsequent to the re-organization ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Amildars' Courts ...	4	0	0	1·0	0	6	0	0	0	66	0·9	43	5·6	0
	Total ...	4	537	17	0	13	14	0	0	0	85	0	50	0	6
	Net ...	0	0	0	0·4	0	7	0	0	3	79	0·9	35	0·7	0

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

[Appeal.]

Appendix A.—Table No. 7.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Duration of Appeal Cases disposed of.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.	Average duration.
1861-62 ...	183	221	235	107	69	63	37	29	37	35	57	29	32	1,121	44—0
1862-63 ...	171	139	209	128	105	104	77	57	36	21	19	12	10	1,088	43—6
Increase ...	9	—	—	21	40	41	40	29	...	...	...	...	...	—	...
Decrease ...	...	82	30	...	—	—	—	—	1	14	38	17	22	33	1—3

Appendix A.—Table No. 8.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Detail of Appeal Cases pending.

Years.	1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.
1861-62 ...	14	10	12	10	7	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	66
1862-63 ...	41	26	43	35	14	7	4	5	3	2	1	0	2	181
Increase ...	27	16	31	25	7	4	...	3	2	2	1	0	2	115
Decrease ...	—	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	...	—	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE:
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 9.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Execution of Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Years.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Applications received during the year.	Total.	Executed during the year.	Remaining.													
					1 Month.	2 Months.	3 Months.	4 Months.	5 Months.	6 Months.	7 Months.	8 Months.	9 Months.	10 Months.	11 Months.	12 Months.	Above 12 Months.	Total.
1861-62 ...	815	7,402	8,217	7,148	128	153	167	151	66	78	71	63	36	28	28	7	93	1,069
1862-63 ...	1,069	7,222	8,291	6,870	179	164	207	158	105	101	128	68	56	72	33	9	141	1,421
Increase ...	254	...	74	...	51	11	40	7	39	23	57	5	20	64	5	2	48	352
Decrease ...	...	180	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE:
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 10.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statement of Fees and Fines imposed, collected and remaining due for the year 1862-63.

Years.	Fees.						Fines.					
	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered during the year.	Remitted.	Balance.	Balance at the commencement of the year.	Imposed during the year.	Total.	Recovered. By cash.	Recovered. By incarceration.	Balance on 30th April.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62 ...	14,178 8 2½	48,105 6 4	62,283 14 6½	39,153 14 6	1,531 1 3	22,599 14 7½	66 10 0	212 15 7	279 9 7	153 9 2	15 0 0	110 6 5
1862-63 ...	22,568 14 7	51,507 7 7	74,076 6 2½	47,303 7 4	4,002 3 ½	22,770 12 10	110 6 5	124 2 6	234 9 1	189 3 4	45 0 0	...
Increase ...	8,390 6 5	3,402 1 3	10,792 7 8	8,149 8 9	2,471 0 9½	201 14 2½	44 12 5	...	...	35 15 2	30 0 0	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 12 11	44 0 6	...	...	110 6 5

Bangalore;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix A.—Table No. 11.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Debtor's Prison.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
				Released.											
Years.	Remained.	Received.	Total.	Under 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 months.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 months.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 months.	Above 5 and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 and not exceeding 7 months.	Above 7 and not exceeding 8 months.	Above 8 and not exceeding 9 months.	Died.	Total.	Remaining.
1861-62 ...	11	42	53	...	15	14	6	3	2	2	2	1	1	46	7
1862-63 ...	7	34	41	2	13	9	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	34	7
Increase ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	4	8	12	...	2	5	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	12	...

Bangalore;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. R. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 1.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

General Abstract of the Criminal Cases.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		TOTAL FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF				BALANCE.	
		CASES.			PRISONERS.				PRISONERS.				
YEARS.	PARTICULARS.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Received during the year.	Total.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Apprehended during the year.	Total.	Cases.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Cases.	Prisoners.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner ...	2	56	58	24	221	245	50	99	123	222	8	23
	Ashtagram ...	6	2,781	2,787	15	6,649	6,664	2,670	4,224	2,012	6,246	117	418
	Nundidroog ...	50	8,939	8,989	263	16,946	17,211	8,912	11,534	5,436	16,970	77	241
	Nugur ...	21	3,500	3,521	58	6,895	6,953	3,472	4,435	2,383	6,818	49	135
	Total ...	79	15,276	15,355	362	30,711	31,073	15,104	20,302	9,954	30,256	251	817
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	8	45	53	23	124	147	52	70	76	146	1	1
	Ashtagram ...	117	4,279	4,396	418	10,141	10,559	4,218	6,492	3,560	10,052	178	502
	Nundidroog ...	77	8,123	8,200	241	15,945	16,261	8,132	10,072	5,885	15,957	68	229
	Nugur ...	49	3,320	3,369	135	6,372	6,432	3,318	3,883	2,389	6,372	51	140
	Total ...	251	15,767	16,018	817	32,582	33,399	15,720	20,617	11,910	32,527	298	872
Increase.	Judicial Commissioner ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	111	1,498	1,609	403	3,492	3,895	1,548	2,258	1,548	3,806	61	84
	Nundidroog ...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	449	...	...	...
	Nugur ...	28	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	5
	Total ...	172	1,498	1,609	480	3,492	3,895	1,550	2,258	2,003	3,806	63	89
	Net Increase ...	172	491	663	455	1,871	2,326	616	315	1,956	2,271	47	55
Decrease.	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	11	5	1	97	98	...	29	47	76	7	22
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog ...	...	816	789	24	1,001	950	780	1,462	...	1,013	9	12
	Nugur ...	...	180	152	...	523	521	154	452	...	446	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,007	946	25	1,621	1,569	934	1,943	47	1,535	16	34
	Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 3.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Prisoners convicted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Years.	Particulars.	Murder.	Murder with robbery.	Manslaughter.	Conspiracy to murder.	Mutilation and assault with wounding.	Rape.	Gang robbery.	Highway robbery.	Other offences against persons.	Arson.	Burglary.	Larceny and other kinds of theft.	Other offences against property.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Robbery.	False complaints.	Other Miscellaneous offences.	Petty assault and other petty offences.	Total.
1861-62	Judicial Commissioner	35	10	2					8	20		15									90
	Ashtagram			1		20	1	1		2	2	39	475	70	2	2	1	218	58	2,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
	Nundidroog				2	19	1	18	6	47		1	938	210	2	1	6	290	165	9,724	11,654
	Nagar			13		31		37	5	8	9	77	993	125	5	11	10	119	96	3,229	4,433
	Total	35	10	16	2	70	1	56	19	76	9	131	2,404	411	10	15	18	718	319	16,2[illegible]	20,[illegible]
1862-63	Judicial Commissioner	10	3	11				4	17	2		10					1	3			70
	Ashtagram					19		3		9	4	92	455	90	13	4	16	229	248	5,587	6,451
	Nundidroog	3				21	3	8	33	73	3	23	1,040	212	11	3	10	326	249	9,187	10,973
	Nagar	2		5		24	1	30	12	18	2	61	444	78	8	3	10	163	7	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]
	Total	24	3	16		63	4	51	63	90	9	127	1,9[illegible]	430	32	15	30	714	3[illegible]	16,[illegible]	20,[illegible]
Increase	Judicial Commissioner			9				4	9								1	3			[illegible]
	Ashtagram					1		2		1	2			20	10	1	10	6	157	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
	Nundidroog	2				2	4		22	18	3	24	120	16	9	7	2		32		
	Nagar	2				3	1		4	8					2			40			
	Total	5		9		6	5	6	43	27	5	24	120	36	22	8	21	53	189	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
	Net Increase						5		43	20	1				22		21		172	333	313
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner	16	7							12		5									39
	Ashtagram			1		16						6	20					94		1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
	Nundidroog				2			7			4	17	288	47		8			9	130	472
	Nagar			6				1													
	Total	16	7	9	2	16		8		12	4	28	250	47		8		94	9	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
	Net Decrease	11	7		2	15		2				4	130	11				11			

BANGALORE:
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 4.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Prisoners acquitted.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Years.	Particulars.	Murder.	Murder with robbery.	Manslaughter.	Conspiracy to murder.	Mutilation and assault with wounding.	Rape.	Gang robbery.	Highway robbery.	Other offences against person.	Arson.	Burglary.	Larceny and other kinds of thefts.	Other offences against property.	Perjury.	Forgery.	Bribery.	False complaints.	Other miscellaneous offences.	Petty assaults and other petty offences.	Total.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner ...	21	10	...	4	...	...	...	6	22	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123
	Ashtagram ...	2	...	18	3	21	...	...	14	42	44	171	658	107	1	54	29	1	62	805	2,012
	Nundidroog ...	27	...	...	6	12	18	123	21	209	45	60	1,495	436	...	2	14	21	118	2,829	5,435
	Nugur ...	8	...	1	...	27	1	15	21	12	34	220	687	185	3	9	15	16	34	1,085	2,583
	Total ...	58	10	19	13	60	19	138	62	296	123	500	2,840	728	4	45	58	38	214	4,719	9,954
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	21	...	6	...	...	...	7	21	17	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
	Ashtagram ...	32	...	5	15	16	2	42	...	32	21	136	678	187	49	19	35	37	111	2,153	3,599
	Nundidroog ...	36	3	1	...	9	11	135	60	245	59	134	1,193	325	2	13	17	27	130	3,428	5,885
	Nugur ...	45	...	4	...	36	2	72	60	49	36	222	420	179	9	24	14	13	61	1,132	2,389
	Total ...	134	3	16	15	61	15	256	189	343	116	495	2,281	722	51	55	66	77	302	6,710	11,910
Increase	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram ...	30	...	...	12	...	2	42	...	...	...	...	20	80	39	...	6	36	49	1,348	1,548
	Nundidroog ...	9	3	1	...	...	...	12	60	36	14	74	...	...	2	11	3	6	12	599	449
	Nugur ...	37	...	3	...	9	1	57	48	27	4	2	...	...	6	15	...	...	28	47	6
	Total ...	76	3	10	12	9	3	118	123	63	18	76	20	81	47	26	9	42	89	1,991	2,003
	Net Increase ...	66	...	...	2	1	...	118	118	47	...	...	...	4	47	10	8	39	69	1,991	1,956
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner ...	19	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	6	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
	Ashtagram ...	...	...	13	...	5	...	...	14	10	23	35	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog ...	...	...	...	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	312	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nugur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	10	13	10	8	7	...	14	16	23	81	579	77	...	16	1	3	...	...	47
	Net Decrease ...	...	7	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	4	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bangalore,
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

[Mysore.]

Appendix B.—Table No. 5.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Punishment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Years.	Divisions.	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.	Dismissed from the Service.	Barished the Jurisdiction.	Fined.	Flogged.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Imprisonment above one and not exceeding six months.	Imprisonment above six months and not exceeding one year.	Imprisonment above one year and not exceeding five years.	Imprisonment above five years and not exceeding seven years.	Imprisonment above seven years and not exceeding ten years.	Imprisonment above ten years and not exceeding fourteen years.	Imprisonment above fourteen years.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	12	20	22	9	12	...	4	11	99
	Ashtagram	...	10	...	3,107	37	450	199	27	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,234
	Nundidroog	...	30	4	8,041	179	307	327	83	39	7	1	...	...	...	...	11,324
	Nugur	...	17	3	2,241	64	718	209	53	71	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,430
	Total	...	57	7	16,002	307	2,075	783	175	181	29	10	12	...	4	11	20,102
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	17	10	12	1	...	16	1	70
	Ashtagram	...	17	...	5,794	15	397	199	36	59	3	1	1	...	...	...	6,402
	Nundidroog	...	21	...	8,401	101	849	347	173	69	24	7	...	...	...	...	10,072
	Nugur	...	22	...	3,214	9	410	203	34	41	20	5	...	...	7	...	3,961
	Total	...	60	...	17,408	173	1,661	754	249	185	58	25	2	...	23	1	20,617
Increase	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...	12	...	...
	Ashtagram	...	7	...	2,277	...	...	10	9	13	3	1	1	...	...	...	2,320
	Nundidroog	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	60	40	17	8	...	...	...	...	...
	Nugur	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	7	...	...
	Total	...	10	...	2,277	...	...	36	69	53	50	15	1	...	19	...	2,320
	Net Increase	...	3	...	713	...	...	...	70	14	39	15	...	...	19	...	315
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	9	11	...	11	...	...	10	26
	Ashtagram	...	...	...	...	12	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundidroog	...	9	4	1,337	20	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402
	Nugur	...	...	3	23	72	342	65	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	432
	Total	...	9	7	1,364	94	414	65	23	39	11	...	11	...	...	10	1,943
	Net Decrease	...	...	...	...	94	414	29	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...

Bangalore,
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

[Figure.]

Appendix B.—Table No. 6.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Shewing the period for which the Prisoners disposed of have been on bail or in confinement previous to conviction or acquittal.

1	2	3	4	5
YEARS.	PARTICULARS.	Total number of days.	Total number of Prisoners.	Average.
1861-62.	Judicial Commissioner	1,851	222	8·3
	Ashtagram	44,394	6,246	7·1
	Nundidroog	80,754	16,970	4·8
	Nugur	32,604	6,818	4·8
	Total ...	1,59,603	30,256	5·3
1862-63.	Judicial Commissioner ...	1,012	146	6·9
	Ashtagram	53,112	10,052	5·3
	Nundidroog	74,231	15,957	4·7
	Nugur	38,042	6,372	6
	Total ...	1,66,397	32,527	5·1
Increase	Judicial Commissioner ...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	8,718	3,806	...
	Nundidroog	...	...	...
	Nugur	5,438	...	...
	Total ...	14,156	3,806	...
	Net Increase ...	6,794	2,271	...
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner ...	839	76	...
	Ashtagram	...	...	...
	Nundidroog	6,523	1,013	...
	Nugur	...	446	...
	Total ...	7,362	1,535	...
	Net Decrease ...	...	...	2

BANGALORE;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 7.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Prisoners pending.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	Particulars.	On Bail.	In Confinement.							
			One week.	Two weeks.	Three weeks.	One month.	Two months.	Three months.	Above three months.	Total.
1861-62	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23
	Ashtagram	345	40	22	1	...	1	...	...	74
	Nundidroog	156	38	22	4	5	13	3	...	85
	Nugur	38	43	26	7	5	13	3	...	97
	Total ...	539	130	70	12	10	27	6	23	278
1862-63	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Ashtagram	434	46	4	2	1	14	1	...	68
	Nundidroog	66	60	65	16	10	...	12	...	163
	Nugur	44	9	73	9	1	1	3	...	96
	Total ...	544	115	142	27	12	15	16	1	328
Increase	Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ashtagram	89	...	...	1	1	13	1	...	...
	Nundidroog	...	22	43	12	5	...	9	...	78
	Nugur	6	...	47	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	95	22	90	15	6	13	10	...	78
	Net Increase ...	5	...	72	15	2	...	10	...	50
Decrease	Judicial Commissioner...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
	Ashtagram	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Nundidroog	90	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
	Nugur	...	34	...	...	4	12	...	...	1
	Total ...	90	37	18	...	4	25	...	22	28
	Net Decrease ...	...	15	...	...	...	12	...	22	...

Bangalore;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix B.—Table No. 8.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Detail of Property lost and recovered.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Years.	Divisions.	Amount of property proved to have been lost.	Recoveries. Amount found on or with the Prisoners.	Recoveries. By process against the property of the Prisoners.	Recoveries. Total.	Balance.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1861-62	Ashtagram	24,957 8 7	21,313 12 1	560 13 10	21,874 9 11	3,782 14 8
	Nundidroog	12,432 1 0	5,894 1 0	608 10 3	6,202 11 3	6,229 5 0
	Nugur	31,704 15 10	5,027 4 0	870 14 6	6,897 3 0	24,841 13 10
	Total ...	68,794 0 5	32,235 1 1	2,139 6 1	34,984 7 2	33,854 3 3
1862-63	Ashtagram	16,663 12 9	8,797 4 9	707 8 3	9,504 13 0	9,370 12 2
	Nundidroog	19,450 7 1	10,955 11 0	492 6 0	11,448 1 0	8,004 6 1
	Nugur	36,859 12 9	4,220 10 6	228 15 0	4,455 9 6	32,304 3 3
	Total ...	72,973 8 6	23,973 26 3	1,428 14 9	25,402 8 0	49,677 8 8
Increase	Ashtagram	...	...	246 10 11	...	6,368 0 6
	Nundidroog	7,018 6 1	5,451 10 0	...	5,245 5 9	1,773 0 4
	Nugur	4,055 12 11	...	...	...	7,962 5 5
	Total ...	11,073 2 0	4,451 10 0	246 10 11	5,245 5 9	16,123 6 3
	Net Increase ...	6,277 7 1	...	...	...	16,123 6 3
Decrease	Ashtagram	5,691 11 11	10,520 7 4	...	12,379 12 5	...
	Nundidroog	...	...	208 4 3	...	...
	Nugur	...	1,700 9 6	710 15 0	2,411 8 6	...
	Total ...	5,691 11 11	14,127 0 10	917 3 3	14,691 4 11	...
	Net Decrease ...	...	8,775 6 10	629 8 4	9,445 15 2	...

Appendix B.—Table No. 9.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Comparative Statement of Fines imposed in Criminal Cases in the years 1861-62 *and* 1862-63.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Divisions.	Number of Cases in which Fines were levied. In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Amount of Fines levied. In 1861-62.	In 1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
					Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Ashtagram ...	1,552	3,054	1,502	...	4,069 7 5	8,044 0 5	4,004 9 0	
Nundidroog ...	6,976	5,369	...	607	13,361 1 2	15,153 5 7	1,792 4 5	
Nugur ...	2,130	2,104	...	46	8,487 11 0	4,346 0 6	954 5 6	
Total ...	9,672	10,521	1,502	653	25,894 2 7	26,545 6 6	7,651 9 11	
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	653					
Net Increase ...	42	...	849					

Bangalore,
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix C.—Table No. 1.

JAILS.

General Abstract.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Deduct.			Remaining.		
Year.	Division.	Remained at the commencement of the year.	Committed during the year.	Total.	Released and otherwise disposed of.	Died.	Total.	Under sentence.	Awaiting sentence.	Total.
1861-62	Ashtagram	357	262	619	479	12	491	353	17	369
	Nundidroog	575	2,636	3,211	2,143	45	2,188	979	123	902
	Nagar	168	1,197	1,365	1,059	27	1,087	169	106	344
	Total	1,300	4,095	5,395	3,681	84	3,765	1,421	245	1,666
1862-63	Ashtagram	369	655	1,024	699	73	772	205	22	298
	Nundidroog	692	1,497	2,189	1,497	38	1,535	618	37	655
	Nagar	304	1,557	1,861	1,332	30	1,375	295	51	346
	Total	1,365	3,709	5,075	3,531	100	3,642	1,119	110	1,229
Increase	Ashtagram	12	153	165	192	60	252	—	5	—
	Nundidroog	116	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—
	Nagar	136	360	496	465	23	518	36	—	—
	Total	265	513	661	657	83	740	84	5	—
	Net Increase	269	—	—	31	76	107	—	—	—
Decrease	Ashtagram	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	29
	Nundidroog	—	639	721	646	7	653	—	81	19
	Nagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	19
	Total	—	639	721	646	7	653	80	141	137
	Net Decrease	—	326	56	—	—	—	3	136	137

BANGALORE,
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix C.—Table No. 2.

JAILS.

Return of Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners in the Jails of Mysore.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year.	Division.	Number of Patients remained on 1st May.	Number of Patients admitted during the year.	Total.	Deduct. Cured.	Deduct. Died.	Deduct. Total.	Remaining on 30th April.
1861-62	Ashtagram	80	842	922	849	12	861	61
	Nundidroog	31	1,958	1,989	1,911	45	1,956	33
	Nugur	16	419	435	396	27	423	12
	Total	127	3,219	3,346	3,156	84	3,240	106
1862-63	Ashtagram	61	222	283	870	72	331	52
	Nundidroog	33	1,740	1,773	1,669	38	1,707	66
	Nugur	12	467	479	414	50	464	15
	Total	106	2,129	2,235	2,942	160	3,102	133
Increase	Ashtagram	...	80	61	10	60	70	...
	Nundidroog	2	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Nugur	...	48	44	18	23	41	3
	Total	2	128	105	28	83	111	36
	Net Increase	...	...	...	...	76	...	27
Decrease	Ashtagram	19	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Nundidroog	...	218	216	242	7	249	...
	Nugur	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	23	218	216	242	7	249	9
	Net Decrease	21	90	111	214	...	138	...

Bangalore;
The 24th July 1863.

(Signed) C. B. SAUNDERS,
Judicial Commissioner.

Appendix D.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

BANGALORE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

No.

FROM

L. RICKETTS, Esq.,
N. KRISHNIAH, Esq.,
Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes,

To

C. B. SAUNDERS, Esq.,
Judicial Commissioner in Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, the 30th May 1863.

SIR,

WE have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, the Report of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes for the first four months of its institution, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

2. It will be observed, by a reference to Statement No. 2, that the total number of cases instituted during the period under report was 661, or 165 monthly; and that the total net amount credited to Government for fees paid into Court was Rupees 1,299-5-8. A further sum of Rupees 167-13-10 was credited to Government, being the amount realized by the sale of old desks and lamps which belonged to the late Moonsiff's Court.

3. The total expense of the Court appears from Statement No. 9 to have amounted to Rupees 17,268-5-3, being as follows :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Salary of the Judges	9,493	5	4
Salary of the Establishment	4,852	0	0
Contingent expenses including cost of furnishing the Court, Printing, &c.	2,922	15	11
Total ...	17,268	5	3

4. This expenditure, we may state, is exceptional, the salary of the Judges has been charged to the Court for two months previous to its opening, and the contingent expenses at first starting have necessarily been very heavy. Next year the total expenditure for the Court is estimated at Rupees 35,656, or Rupees 2,938 monthly, and within which amount the expenditure will be strictly confined. It will hardly be safe to hazard a statement as to the probable net amount to be realized by fees in the year 1863-64; but, unless the territorial jurisdiction of the Court is enlarged and the fees doubled, the amount realized will hardly exceed Rupees 5,000. The Budget Estimate is Rupees 8,000, but which includes what may be realized by fees in bringing up the arrears of the late Principal Sudder Moonsiff's Court.

5. We cannot give accurately the average duration of suits. It is the practice of the Court to make summonses returnable on the tenth day, reckoning from the date of filing the suit, and on such return day, the suit, as a general rule, is invariably decided and judgment passed. The hearing of some few suits was, however, adjourned, either at the request of, or to meet the convenience of, suitors, or because the summonses had not been served up to the time of the return day, owing to the defendants being in other jurisdictions.

6. We may here add that nearly one-half the time of the Judges, and two-thirds of the time of the Chief Clerk and his Office, has been occupied in bringing up the arrears of the late Moonsiff's Court. The net amount of fees realized and carried to the credit of the Government in this Department is Rupees 678-5-5.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) L. RICKETTS,

N. KRISHNIAH,

Judges of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes.

Appendix D.—Table No. 3.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Table showing the amount of Commission and Fees received on suits of different value from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Commission and Fees on suits under Rupees 10.	On suits under Rupees 20.	On suits under Rupees 50.	On suits under Rupees 100.	On suits under Rupees 200.	On suits under Rupees 300.	On suits under Rupees 400.	On suits under Rupees 500.	Total.
1863.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January	34 7 7	44 7 0	111 15 0	15 10 8	57 3 8	85 10 5	23 1 3	...	372 7 5
February	29 3 4	38 7 8	60 5 1	57 10 7	58 8 6	30 1 2	51 1 8	...	364 6 0
March	40 1 0	24 13 3	90 8 2	75 1 4	43 7 11	33 9 6	...	...	306 9 2
April	29 10 4	33 0 10	67 0 7	31 8 6	36 6 8	42 0 1	74 11 2	31 10 0	352 10 3
Total	133 6 3	141 12 9	348 12 10	206 15 1	192 4 7	191 5 2	148 14 1	31 10 0	1,394 0 9
Average amount of Commission and Fees received on each suit.	0 6 4·91 At this average were tried 353 Cases.	1 2 0·25 At this average were tried 125 Cases.	2 10 11·15 At this average were tried 130 Cases.	5 8 2 At this average were tried 37 Cases.	11 4 10 At this average were tried 17 Cases.	15 15 1·18 At this average were tried 12 Cases.	24 12 8·16 At this average were tried 6 Cases.	31 10 0 At this average were tried 1 Case.	2 1 8·91 At this average were tried 681 Cases.

	Rs. A. P.
N. B.—Total amount of Commission and Fees received	1,394 0 9
Deduct amount of half costs refunded in commissioned suits	94 11 1
Net amount of Commission and Fees carried to the credit of Government ...	1,299 5 8

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

BANGALORE:
The 1st May 1863.

Appendix D.—Table No. 4.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the number of Cases remaining undecided on the 30th April 1863.

For Service of Summons.	Number of Cases postponed.						Remarks.
	For Witness.	For Attachments.	At the request of parties to the Suit.	Referred to arbitration.	By order of the Court.	Total.	
27	1	...	1	...	1	29	

Appendix D.—Table No. 5.

Abstract Statement of Causes set down for hearing, and disposed of, with the Commission and Fees leviable thereon, from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Judgments for Plaintiffs.	Judgments for Defendants.	Struck out.	Non-suited.	Compromised.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Undecided (postponed after hearing).	Total number of cases instituted.	Commission and Fees leviable.	Remarks.
1863.									Rs. As. P.	
January	42	4	1	28	23	98	2 Cases postponed after hearing.	100	372 7 5	Rupees 24-11-1 returned as half costs in compromised suits leaving net amount of Commission and Fees at Rupees 1,299-5-8.
February	84	7	14	21	46	172		163	564 6 6	
March	92	19	12	18	28	169		170	394 9 2	
April	71	5	20	17	39	152		158	332 10 2	
Total ...	292	35	47	82	136	589		661	1,394 0 9	

N. B.—Percentage of suits tried on their merits ... ... 67·55
Percentage of suits struck out and compromised ... ... 32·45

100·00

Percentage of cases decided in favor of Plaintiffs in suits tried on their merits .. 71·39
Ditto ditto in favor of Defendants do. do. ... 8·55
Ditto of cases non-suited ... ... 20·16

100·00

Ditto of cases compromised as compared with those brought on for hearing... 22·41

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 6.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Abstract Statement of Sums recovered and paid to Plaintiffs on account of their suits from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Cash received on Causes decreed in January 1863 ...	147	9	8	By Cash paid to Plaintiffs on Causes decreed in January 1863 ...	136	11	8
" " " February " ...	605	14	2	" " " February " ...	560	1	9
" " " March " ...	659	13	0	" " " March " ...	552	13	10
" " " April " ...	665	15	11	" " " April " ...	740	11	0
				By Balance ...	86	14	6
Total ...	2,077	4	9	Total ...	2,077	4	9

Appendix D.—Table No. 7.

Table showing the nature of Causes heard and decided from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Cloth sold and delivered.	Other goods sold and delivered.	Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.	Wages.	Work and labor.	Work, labor and materials.	Money paid.	Money lent.	Money lent and received.	Account stated.	Use and occupation.	On Judgments.	Guarantee.	Partnership balance.	Other actions of assumpsit.	Trover.	Case.	Trespass.	Assault.	Replevin.	Interpleader.	Recovery of small Tenements.	Ejectments.	Against Executors.	Covenant.	Total.
1863.																										
January ...	...	33	22	...	...	5	1	30	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	96
February ...	26	69	27	...	1	6	14	10	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	173
March ...	30	61	17	5	2	2	16	22	...	...	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169
April ...	11	43	23	5	2	2	12	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	152
Total ...	67	206	89	10	5	15	43	106	...	...	17	10	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	589

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

BANGALORE,
The 1st May 1863.

Appendix D.—Table No. 8.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement showing the amount of Fines levied from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Years.	Months.	Amount.
		Rs. As. P.
1863.	January	..
"	February	..
"	March	0 12 0
"	April	4 10 1
	Total ..	5 6 1

Appendix D.—Table No. 9.

Statement showing the salaries of the Judges and cost of the Establishment, &c., from 3rd November 1862 to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Salaries of the Judges.	Establishment Charges.	Contingencies and furnishing.	Total.
1862.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
November ..	1,493 5 4	...	....	1,493 5 4
December ..	1,600 0 0	300 0 0	...	1,900 0 0
1863.				
January ..	1,600 0 0	1,148 0 0	991 4 10	3,739 4 10
February ..	1,600 0 0	1,148 0 0	398 10 4	3,146 10 4
March ..	1,600 0 0	1,128 0 0	1,324 6 9	4,052 6 9
April ..	1,600 0 0	1,128 0 0	208 10 0	2,936 10 0
Total ..	9,493 5 4	4,852 0 0	2,922 15 11	17,268 5 3

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY, *Chief Clerk.*

Appendix D.—Table No. 10.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement shewing the amount of Costs remitted and unrecovered from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Pauper suits.	Costs remitted.	Costs of attachments ordered but not applied for.	Fees for second summonses ordered but not applied for.	Fees for contempt processes ordered against witnesses but not applied for.	Total.	Remarks.
1863.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
January	.....	.....	.....	0 12 0	.....	0 12 0	
February	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	
March	.....	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	0 6 0	
April	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	.....	0 9 0	
Total ...	.....	.....	0 4 0	1 13 0	.....	2 1 0	

Appendix D.—Table No. 11.

Statement shewing the net amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

Months.	Commission and Fees.	Deduct amount of half costs refunded to suitors in cases compromised before hearing.	Deduct costs remitted to Pauper suitors.	Net amount carried to credit of Government.	Fines.	Unclaimed suitors' money.	Savings from salaries, sale of old records, &c.	Total amount credited.
1863.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
January	372 7 5	21 4 3	.....	351 3 2	.....	.....	.....	351 3 2
February	364 0 0	26 6 0	.....	338 0 0	.....	.....	.....	338 0 0
March	304 9 2	16 11 9	.....	287 13 5	0 12 6	.....	167 13 10	456 7 3
April	352 10 2	30 5 1	.....	322 5 1	4 10 1	.....	.....	326 15 2
Total ...	1,394 0 9	94 11 1	.....	1,299 5 8	5 6 1	.....	167 13 10	1,472 9 7

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

Appendix D.—Table No. 12.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Statement of the Number of Processes received from other Courts for service within the Cantonment of Bangalore.

Numbers received for service.	Numbers served.	Fees.	REMARKS.
		Rs. As. P.	
16	15	9 8 0	One remaining unserved on 1st May 1863.

Appendix D.—Table No. 13.

Statement shewing the amount litigated in Suits decided on their merits and otherwise in the Bangalore Court of Small Causes during the first four months of its institution, viz., from 1st January to 30th April 1863.

	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total amount litigated on suits tried on their merits...	.....	10,209 2 3
Amount allowed	5,355 3 3	
„ disallowed	1,849 5 1	
Amount litigated in cases nonsuited	3,004 9 11	
		10,209 2 3
„ in compromised suits	.....	2,689 1 10
„ in suits struck off	.....	2,751 6 3
„ in undecided suits	.....	1,142 7 2½
Total amount litigated ...	.....	16,792 1 6½

BANGALORE;
The 1st May 1863.

(Signed) J. LACEY,
Chief Clerk.

Appendix E.—Table No. 2.

EDUCATION.

Abstract of Grants-in-aid received by Private Institutions during the year 1862-63.

Nature of Education.	Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
General Education	.....	1,500	6,440	7,940

Appendix E.—Table No. 9.

EDUCATION.

Abstract of Attendance at the Schools in Mysore during the year 1862-63.

Nature of Education.		Number attending Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	Total.
General Education ...	Government...	.....	554	380	934
	Private	.....	168	4,215	1,383
Special Education ...	Government...	.....	56	.....	56
	Private	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	.....	778	1,595	2,373

Bangalore;
The 17th June 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix E.—Table No. 10.

EDUCATION.

Abstract of Receipts and Charges at the Schools in Mysore for the year 1862-63.

Nature of Education.	Receipts.			Total.	Charges.			Total.
	Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.		Colleges.	Superior Schools.	Inferior Schools.	
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General Education — Government	.....	19,408 5 4	8,943 5 10	28,351 11 2	.....	18,261 7 7	8,934 6 8	27,195 14 3
General Education — Private ...	.....	2,602 2 0	11,608 0 4	14,210 2 4	.....	2,496 10 1	12,268 8 8	14,765 2 9
Special Education — Government	.....	8,014 8 3	.....	8,014 8 3	.....	7,818 3 10	.....	7,818 3 10
Special Education — Private ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	30,024 15 7	20,551 6 2	50,576 5 9	.....	28,576 5 6	21,202 15 4	49,779 4 10

Bangalore;
The 17*th June* 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix E.—Table No. 17.

EDUCATION.

General Statement of Amount expended by Government on Education during the year 1862-63.

Name of Institution.	Salaries.	Scholarships.	Building.	Contingencies and Books.	Grants-in-aid.	Total.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
General Establishment	15,856 10 6	.....	.....	46 3 8	.....	15,902 14 2
Normal School	2,329 0 0	1,197 0 0	1,200 0 0	539 15 4	.....	5,247 15 4
Engineering Class	1,106 0 0	.....	.....	1,203 4 0	.....	2,309 4 0
Government Colleges and Schools	21,734 0 7	144 0 0	.....	294 7 6	.....	22,172 8 1
Private Colleges and Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,940 0 0	7,940 0 0
Total ...	41,016 11 1	1,341 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,074 14 6	7,940 0 0	53,572 9 7

BANGALORE;
The 18th June 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Appendix E.

EDUCATION.

Institutions for Special Education— Return for 1862-63.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average daily attendance.							Number of pupils studying in each language at the end of the year.						Monthly rate of Schooling Fee.	Receipts.									Charges.					Annual cost of educating each pupil.	
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.		English.	Canarese.	Tamil.	Hindustani.	Telugu.		From Government.	Proceeds of endowments.	Local rate or assessment.	Subscription and Donations, &c.	Fees, Fines, &c.	Sale of Books, Instruments, &c.	Other sources.	Total.	Current.	Extraordinary.	Total.	Excess of charges over receipts.	Excess of receipts over charges.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
														Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Normal School	Bangalore.	1861	28	...	3	31	29 12	19	...	...	...	...	...	5,247 13 4	...	...	...	12 0 5	123 12 6	...	5,383 12 3	3,517 0 0	1,854 11 10	5,371 11 10	...	12 0 5	185 3 8	160 15 5
Survey Class		186.	1	...	24	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	1 Super	2,300 4 0	...	...	...	280 8 0	41 0 0	...	2,630 12 0	1,809 4 0	627 4 0	2,436 8 0	...	194 4 0	135 14 8	128 4 8
Total	...	...	29	...	27	56	47 12	19	...	...	...	...	...	7,557 3 4	...	...	...	292 8 5	164 12 6	...	8,014 8 3	5,326 4 0	2,491 15 10	7,818 3 10	...	196 4 5	...	

BANGALORE;
The 18th June 1863.

(Signed) J. GARRETT,
Director of Public Instruction.